

The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

A Qualified Success.

THOMAS F. MORAN, in a paper in *The Charities Review*, New York, April, after giving an historical sketch of the introduction and extension of the Gothenburg system, proceeds to the discussion of its practical working.

He says: The elimination of private profits has been, as was expected, a most salutary check upon the expansion of the business. Ordinarily, no chairs or tables are provided for the use of customers, and the saloon is no longer the workingman's club or the rendezvous of criminals, as was the case before 1865. Statistical reports disclose the fact that the consumption of brandy and wine in Gothenburg was 111,692 quarts less in 1892 than in 1891. The *per capita* average was lower in 1892 than in any previous year. It must be remembered, however, that this decrease is partly accounted for by the increased consumption of beer, the sale of which is not controlled by the brandy-companies. The Company has steadily decreased the number of drinking-places, insisted on greater purity and less alcoholic strength in the liquors, and has gradually increased the price of drinks. The number of deaths resulting from chronic alcoholism and delirium tremens has wonderfully decreased. The saloon as an element in politics is now unknown in Scandinavia. This last is an enormous gain. As a concrete example of what has been accomplished, it might be mentioned that the city of Bergen, a place of about 50,000 inhabitants, expended in the last thirteen years about \$4,000,000 derived from the profit of brandy-sales. This sum was devoted to municipal and philanthropic uses, instead of building up large fortunes and corruption-funds to influence legislation.

About a dozen years ago, enthusiasm for this plan swept Europe like a tidal-wave; but wider experience has shown some serious defects in the system. The supervision of the Company should be extended over the sale of fermented as well as of spirituous liquors. The increased consumption of beer, especially by women, has become an alarming feature. In Sweden, a serious objection has been encountered in another quarter. The lessening of taxation was an incentive to increased brandy-sales, and the system came to be regarded largely as a means of revenue, rather than of reform. The Norwegians clearly saw this defect

in the Swedish system, and successfully eradicated it in their adaptation of it.

The Gothenburg system aims, not to abolish, but to regulate and decrease the liquor-traffic. In so doing it has been in the main successful. Sir H. F. Plunkett, British Minister to Sweden, in reply to inquiries made by Lord Salisbury, affirmed that for the preceding fourteen years there had been a steady diminution in the *per capita* consumption of spirits, in convictions for drunkenness in proportion to the population, and in the number of cases of delirium tremens. Twenty-one out of twenty-five Governors of Scandinavian provinces give testimony of much the same import. The other four could observe no marked change for better or worse. At any rate, no town has adopted the system and then abandoned it, but its transplantation to other climes might prove a delicate operation.

A Failure.

The Boston Daily Traveller, May 15, publishes a communication from F. C. Nash, Esq., in which the Gothenburg system is characterized as a menace to the no-license cause, and is condemned as a failure to accomplish the ends for which it was ostensibly inaugurated. Mr. Nash then proceeds to prove his position. This system was never designed to be a prohibitive measure, but was an attempt at a better control of the sale of spirits. How has it succeeded? Drunkenness is on the increase in Norway. The recent report of the Massachusetts Commissioners shows that the consumption of distilled liquors and also the number of arrests for drunkenness have been gradually increasing in both Norway and Sweden during late years, and that there has been an enormous increase in the consumption of beer.

In Christiania, for instance, the consumption of distilled liquors increased from 2.22 quarts per head in 1886 to 2.69 quarts in 1892, and the arrests for drunkenness from 34.1 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1882 to 51.9 in 1890, and such arrests continued to increase for 1891-92. In Norway, the consumption of liquor increased from 2.88 in 1887 to 3.3 in 1892, and of beer, in the same time, from 18.7 to 31.2, making an increase of 13 quarts in five years. In Gothenburg, the arrests for drunkenness increased from 29 per thousand in 1885 to 42 per thousand in 1892.

How the Commissioners could, on these figures, recommend the adoption of the system here, may be understood when it is considered that the active member thereof had, when appointed, already written in *The Forum* of December, 1892, an earnest argument in favor of the system, and that the other two members have, so far as I can learn, never taken an interest in temperance-reform.

Why such a drunkard-making system, continues Mr. Nash, is not abolished by the efforts of the Churches and Temperance Societies in Sweden and Norway, may be understood when it is known that in Sweden a man with an income of \$193 has one vote, while a man with an income of \$2,680 has a hundred votes. The temperance people are poor. Give them manhood suffrage, and the system we are considering would be no more.

The distinctive advantage claimed for the system is that it abolishes private profit, the corporation to whom the licenses are given employing managers and bartenders, and employing all profits over 5 per cent. for public improvements. There is then first the license-fee to be recouped; then a profit of 5 per cent.; then a sinking-fund equal to the capital stock; then the public improvements to the people to reconcile them to the system. The inexperienced financiers who would attempt all this under liability of being retired from business at the end of three years will need to hire managers wicked enough to push the business even more eagerly than is done in Scandinavia.

Faulty as the system has proved in Scandinavia, Mr. Nash

infers that it would be much more pernicious here. A corporation composed of a large number of capitalists and employing many men organizes a stronger force against the No-license cause than are individual sellers.

A combination of such corporations, with one in each licensed town and city; the mere fact of their existence, and the value of their property invested in the business, the salary of every manager and employee, and the profits of the brewers, distillers, and wholesale dealers, all hingeing on the license-vote, would mass against the cause of No-license a most powerful influence. Bringing the taxpayer by putting a vast fund from license-fees into the municipal treasury and the whole public, by the promise of parks, hospitals, and other improvements, would so demoralize the public conscience as to make the institution impregnable against the No-license party.

Even if, as has been suggested, the "bolag" were composed of Total-abstinence men and No-license men, their pecuniary interest and zeal for success would make them unite with the License party and use all their influence against the No-license cause, and they are lost as temperance workers.

Dr. Gould, a warm advocate of the system, said in *The Atlantic Monthly*, October, 1893: "Here is the great difficulty. The standard of municipal politics in this country is not what it is in Scandinavia, and this, in the light of what has been said of the intimate relation existing between the companies and the local Government, apparently offers an insuperable objection."

In *The Forum*, March, 1894, he reiterates the above danger, and says it can be avoided only by having the companies under the management of Total-abstinence men, and an appeal from the licensing-board to the Supreme Court, remedies so impossible and absurd in this Commonwealth as to make the whole scheme seem what it is, visionary and quixotic.

Its Progress in Massachusetts.

A few weeks ago the Liquor Committee of the Massachusetts House made an adverse report on the Bill in favor of the adoption of the Gothenburg liquor-plan in Massachusetts; but after many public hearings and a thorough discussion of the subject by the public and Press, the House, by a vote of 132 to 39, passed a second reading of a Bill permitting cities which have voted for license two successive years to adopt the Gothenburg plan if a majority of citizens favors its trial.

The State of Massachusetts just now presents an interesting object-lesson as to the proper way of conducting government. A new plan for dealing with the "liquor problem" has been proposed, which involves radical changes. The matter has been brought before the Legislature. The law-makers seem in a mood to weigh the arguments pro and con, and to try the experiment if the preponderance of public sentiment is on that side. The advocates of the plan are consequently holding public meetings, making speeches, and publishing communications in the newspapers setting forth the reasons for their position, and its opponents are pursuing the same course. It is refreshing to observe such a "campaign of education" as is now in progress on this question in Massachusetts. It is the old town-meeting system applied on a large scale, in which the advocates of a new plan bring it forward, its opponents present their objections, and "the sense of the meeting" is taken. It is reassuring to find that the capacity for such a discussion has not disappeared.—*The Evening Post, New York.*

What this Bill proposes is to offer a new alternative to the towns and cities of the State. At present the only choice is between License and No-license. Those communities which have settled down to the No-license policy, or which revert to it every other year, the Bill does not disturb. It only offers to license communities a method which the advocates of the Bill believe to be more likely to produce good results than the system of license as usually practised. The Bill does not force the experiment upon any such community. Suppose that any community, dissatisfied with the workings of license, and not prepared to adopt No-license, wants to try this system, with a hope of diminishing some of the worst evils of the traffic, by eliminating the motive of gain, and imposing checks and safeguards which do not now exist; why should it not be permitted to make the trial?—*The Journal, Boston.*

AMERICA'S MARKETS.

Seek Them Abroad.

IN *The Engineering Magazine*, New York, May, Hawthorn Hill treats the subject of the extension of our export-trade as the foremost subject in American economics. He says: Now that American ingenuity has thoroughly demonstrated its adequacy to the supply of American needs, the coming pressing problem is: How shall we best utilize the facilities which have come into existence in the effort to supply our own wants? With our mills and plants we could provide for a vast population in addition to our own. It is scarcely accurate to say that over-production has resulted, for when the demand in sight is met, the production in most classes ceases, leaving the wheels idle and the workmen without wages. The industrial demand of the day is for markets abroad. The question of foreign markets has not hitherto appealed to American manufacturers generally, for the reason that they have had at home, as they still have, an unrivaled market for every conceivable product of industry.

It is a mistake to assume that because England, for instance, leads in the export-trade in any part of the world, it is useless for others to venture into the same field. As well might Americans once have hesitated to build locomotives or war-ships. Indeed, the whole question of competition with European manufacturers—apart from any question of superiority of products, one way or the other—is one which offers encouragement to Americans. We are not as dependent as other great manufacturing countries on the export-trade. Our factories, being maintained at a high grade of efficiency for the supply of the home-demand, are in a good position for filling orders from abroad without the necessity of new equipment.

For the present, the most promising field for extending the export-trade of the United States is on American soil, in the countries to the South of us. Every shipment of goods in that direction which has been made intelligently, and followed by intelligent effort, has served as an entering-wedge for the introduction of North American products. There is a growing demand in the far South for such goods as our people are prepared to manufacture. As for methods in the export-trade: the independent, assertive, enterprising American character cannot fail to make its impress upon foreign commerce, just as it has succeeded in wresting the American markets from foreign control. But in cultivating trade with other countries, perhaps much older than our own, it would be foolish to ignore the example of those who have already succeeded in this field, whether Americans or Europeans. To find what foreigners want is a work requiring study and application, involving travel, and the special education of multitudes of our younger men. The manufacture of superior goods is not enough. Even low-priced goods will not give the key to the situation. The question, when our competitors are found selling goods in markets accessible to us, is "How is it done?" If our manufacturers are not ingenious enough to answer the questions for themselves, they may as well remain content with their home trade; no one is going to force the knowledge upon them.

Cultivate Them at Home.

A very different view is propounded by *The Social Economist*, New York, May, whose position is that it is easier to expand the home-market by improving the workman's purchasing power and developing his wants, than to secure an equal gain by competition abroad. There appears, says the writer, to be a growing tendency among public speakers and writers to assume that industrial expansion must all be sought in the acquisition of foreign markets. This struggle for the capture of foreign markets consists, not so much in creating new markets, or even expanding existing markets, as in capturing them from others. Those markets are the most susceptible of expansion and actual increase where the existing standard of living is highest, because the diversification of social tastes, and demand for entirely new classes of products are greatest. All such increased demand is a net gain to the actual market of the world, and hence their acquisition for development does not dispossess other producers. The greatest opportunities in the world, therefore, for larger markets lie in the expansion of our home-demands, and not in the cap-

turing of the more meagre markets of other countries. A ten per cent. increased purchasing-power of the American people could be more easily accomplished than any like increase of markets by the barbaric method of capturing them from others. Moreover, every advance so accomplished involves an actual improvement in the social life of the masses, commensurate with the expansion of industrial opportunities for the capitalist classes.

The chief reason the masses of mankind get so little is because they require and demand so little. The first requisite for fitting them to be better consumers of goods is to stimulate their desire for more up to the point where it shall become lively enough to push them into an active movement to get more.

What we need then, as the first condition of increasing our markets satisfactorily, is that the least and lesser consuming portions of our population should be stimulated to enlarge the circle of their wants. This is the first step toward rendering them valuable as purchasers. All influence which produces the effect of widening the horizon of desires and wants tends to benefits unspeakable. No foreign trade whatever can equal the consumption and resources of a home-market fostered and extended as this might be. This is the national highroad to general and continuous prosperity. It is the road which must be taken because there is no other.

EVASION OF CIVIL-SERVICE LAWS.

Political Assessments.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY has rendered an opinion which practically nullifies the provision of the Civil-Service Law forbidding the solicitation of political assessments from office-holders. The section in question is as follows: "No person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employee of the United States, solicit in any manner whatever or receive any contribution of money or other thing of value for any political purpose whatever." It appears that employees of the Toledo Post-Office were solicited to contribute a certain percentage of their salaries to the local Republican Campaign Committee, and that the solicitation was by letter. Mr. Olney, in an opinion on the case, says that solicitation by letter is not prohibited by the above section, arguing as follows: "It has been suggested that sending a letter to a person addressed to one of these rooms of that building is soliciting in that room or building. Had Congress intended to include this act it would, I think, have particularly defined the offense and given proper means for its detection and punishment. . . . But not only is the language not apt to express the supposed purpose; nothing in it conveys the slightest suggestion that the sending of a letter to any person who happened to be in the building or room, or to have his mail addressed to it, was intended to be included. Yet Congress must have felt, as fully as the Commission or I can, that money could be solicited and received by mail, and that the general object in view was not wholly accomplished so long as the mail-service could be thus used. This seems to be one of those instances where the personal liberty of the citizen and the inviolability of his private letters have been deemed of higher importance than the complete success of an enactment."

This may be good law, but it is very poor logic. Such a conclusion is open to ridicule when tested by hypotheses which will readily suggest themselves. A campaign-collector, let us say, wishing to assess a post-office clerk, writes him a letter inviting a "voluntary contribution," and takes it to the post-office in person. He finds the clerks at the stamp-window, an opening twelve by eighteen inches in size. Below the stamp-window is a mailing-slit six inches long by one inch wide. Now, according to Mr. Olney's interpretation of the statute, if the collector hands his letter directly to the clerk he breaks the law; but if he only mails it, he does not. In other words, if he puts his letter through the big hole he is liable to a fine of \$5,000 and three years' imprisonment, whereas if he puts it through the little hole, he goes scot-free. The rare dignity of such a construction of a Federal statute must commend itself to every connoisseur of curios.—*Good Government (Civil Service Reform)*, New York.

The pettifogging point, that soliciting by circular is not "entering a public building" to solicit, is a shameless pretext. It remains to be seen whether this opinion will be indorsed by the United States Supreme Court. Attorney-General Olney's friends in Massachusetts will wonder at the influences which have caused him to render an opinion which will, to say the least, cast great odium upon the Administration and afford much delight to the

Democratic workers and spoils-men everywhere. As it stands, it has every appearance of a step backward to those times when every office-holder was simply a recruiting agent for the party in power.—*The Transcript (Rep.)*, Boston.

Another dig at the Civil-Service Law comes—this time from Attorney-General Olney.—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

Tenure of Office.

Attention was called a short time ago to the case of a Treasury clerk in the classified service, removed by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary to reinstate him, alleging that his removal was purely for political reasons. The decision of the court was against the application. The Judge said it was perfectly clear that the relator was removed because of political opinions, and because he would not say that he was or would become a Democrat; but "the difficulty with his application appears to be that I do not see any position of the law under which the right of the Executive to exercise his will and pleasure in the removal of incumbents of the executive offices has been curtailed by the Civil-Service Law so as to make it apply to the particular reasons which were the ground of the removal of the relator." Judge Bradley said that if Congress had intended that no man should be removed from office because of his political opinions or because he refused to be coerced in his political opinions it would have said so in express language, but having limited the power solely in the two instances of refusal to contribute to a political fund and of refusal to render political service, the expression of these two limitations is the exclusion of any other. An appeal was taken from this decision.

The general impression has been that the Law furnished an ample safeguard to employees of the Government in the classified service, making their tenure secure so long as they properly performed the duties required of them. But, if the construction given to the Law by Judge Bradley is sound and is sustained by the higher court, the Law will be valueless so far as the matter of protection goes, which is certainly of prime importance, for, according to this construction, executive officers may make removals from the classified service at their pleasure and upon any pretext except political reasons, though these may be the real motives. There is nothing in the way of a clean sweep in this service with every change in the political character of the Administration. The opinion of Judge Bradley will not fail to command the earnest attention of civil-service reformers.—*The Bee (Rep.)*, Omaha.

THE SENATE AND THE TARIFF.

THE Senate has adopted a Resolution, introduced by Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.), to investigate charges, published in the newspapers, that attempts had been made to bribe Senators Hunton (Dem.) and Kyle (Populist) to vote against the pending Tariff Bill, as well as charges that the new sugar-schedule of the Bill was framed at the dictation of the Sugar-Trust in return for a contribution made by it to the Democratic campaign-fund of 1892. The latter charges were first made in *The Philadelphia Press*, and are to the effect that the Sugar-Trust contributed half a million dollars to the Cleveland Campaign fund in the last election, the circumstances being stated in a way to suggest the inference that the link between Mr. Cleveland and the Trust was and is Mr. E. C. Benedict, the President's personal friend and also a friend and neighbor of Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar-Refineries Company; that it was this campaign-obligation which shaped the Administration's course respecting Hawaii; that the same consideration now accounts for the efforts of the Administration to amend the sugar-schedule of the Wilson Bill to suit the Trust; that the proposed Tariff on sugar went directly from the White House to the Senate Committee on Finance, Secretary Carlisle being the messenger; that "inside information" concerning the recent rise of thirty-four points in sugar-certificates bought the consent and co-operation of certain Senators active in the Gorman-Brice negotiations for compromise and a new Tariff Bill with a sugar-schedule satisfactory to the Trust; and that the Wall-Street operations of these Senators during the movement in sugar have made them richer by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Senators Hunton and Kyle admit that one who represented himself to be the agent of certain unnamed parties approached them in the manner alleged in the newspapers. The Committee appointed by the Vice-President is composed of Senators Lodge, Davis (Rep.), Gray, Lindsay (Dem.), and Allen (Pop.). In passing the Resolution for an investigation, an amendment was accepted widening the scope of the inquiry so as to determine whether any contributions have been made by the Sugar-Trust to any political party for campaign or election purposes, or to secure

or defeat legislation, and whether any Senator has been speculating in sugar-stocks during the pendency of the Tariff Bill.

The man accused of the attempts at bribing the Senators is an ex-member of Congress from South Carolina, C. W. Butt, but he has published a letter denying the accusation as absolutely false, and inviting the fullest investigation of the charge against him.

So far as the progress of the Tariff Bill is concerned, only a few pages have been disposed of during the past week. The metal schedule has now been reached. The Republican Senators held a caucus at which it was decided to insist upon a full discussion and to fight the Bill at every stage. But Senator Harris has succeeded in carrying a resolution that the Senate should meet at 10 instead of 11 o'clock and devote only a half-hour to morning-business, the rest of the entire legislative day to be devoted to the Tariff.

The course of the Senate in an emergency like the present should be not only above suspicion, but beyond the possibility of scandalous rumor. The fact that such charges have been made and the Senate is called upon by one of its own members to investigate them reveals a new evil of the Tariff-jugglery, and one which should spur the Senate to prompt and decisive action of some sort.—*The Herald (Ind.), New York*.

In view of the fact that the representatives of the great Trusts have been known to be hobnobbing very closely with the Democratic Senators who have engineered the recent great changes in the Tariff Bill, and their organs have been predicting the very changes made, the people will be strongly inclined to believe that the charges now made are in the main true. Silence will be a confession.—*The Times (Rep.), Pittsburg*.

"It will be noticed that the Sugar-Trust is not denouncing the 'amended' Tariff Bill. The evidence that the officials of the Trust framed the sugar-schedule is complete and decisive.—*The Globe-Democrat (Rep.), St. Louis*.

The Sugar-Trust may fairly be suspected of dealings with certain members of the United States Senate.—*The Herald (Ind.), Boston*.

The open buying and selling of votes in Congress would be an altogether natural result of a regular system of legislating for the pecuniary benefit of individuals and industries. The process coarsely described in an historic political document as "frying the fat out of the manufacturers" consisted in securing from them campaign contributions upon the promise in the event of success of legislation that would add to their profits. The men who furnish campaign funds in order to secure special privileges from Congress cannot be expected to see any particular harm in dealing directly with Senators and Representatives instead of with campaign-committees, or the voters.—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.), New York*.

The Senate is so stuck and enmeshed in the sticky embrace of the Sugar-Trust that it is to the House alone the people must look to prevent the enactment of any such legislation for the increase of taxation and the restriction of trade.—*The Times (Dem.), Chicago*.

If the Trust can buy four Democratic Senators, it can prevent all Tariff-legislation. The enormity of such a transaction would eclipse all offenses of a similar nature known to our history. Crédit Mobilier methods of influencing legislation sink into insignificance by the side of it. Is it possible for any corporation, however wide its ramifications and gigantic its wealth, to purchase four United States Senators without the atrocious villainy being exposed, and all engaged in it, either directly or indirectly, punished? This is a decidedly serious matter, one of far more consequence than fixing Tariff-schedules. It concerns the reputation of the Senate and the good name of the country.—*The Transcript (Rep.), Boston*.

The Protectionists are content with the McKinley Act, as indeed they well may be, since it is their own. They saw the Wilson Bill, already mauled out of shape under the bludgeons of the Democratic traitors in the Senate, staggering under the blows it received, but seemingly staggering toward enactment. They reasoned that one vigorous push would send it over the precipice to its destruction. They combined to give this push, and money, of course, was the means employed for the purpose. The idiotic blundering of their agent has exposed them on the very threshold of their undertaking. Under stress of exposure and public scandal, their bribe-money will lose its potency. The Bill must

now pass, for however little self-respect some Democratic Senators may possess, there is none of them that does not value his public reputation as a stock in trade.—*The Times (Dem.), New York*.

The scandal begins in the enlistment of the Trust as a potential factor in the National campaign. It shows that while Mr. Cleveland himself was prating of virtue at the Lenox Lyceum and professing to bewail the corruption of politics, his watchful managers were bargaining with this rapacious ring for the hundreds of thousands needed to buy up States, and that in return they pledged its absolute protection. It shows that the Administration demanded the fulfilment of the pledge, and that Senators joined the ring in making the turn of legislation the key to nefarious speculation in the stock-market. To carry out the corrupt bargain of the campaign and to put millions into the hands of the conspirators, it is proposed both to plunder the people and to rob the Government.—*The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia*.

It is worth noting that nothing was heard of this alleged attempt at bribery until the publication of the story about the doings of the Sugar Trust. Then this Kyle-Hunton story was rushed into print. We take it that all of our readers, even if they do not live on the prairies, know what the phrase "starting a back-fire" means.—*The Courant (Rep.), Hartford*.

PLAN TO EQUALIZE THE BURDENS AND BENEFITS OF PROTECTION.

MR. DAVID LUBIN, a merchant and wheat-grower of Sacramento, Cal., a successful man of business and a Protectionist, recently put forth a pamphlet advocating the extension of some of the benefits of Protection to the American farmer, or, at least, so far ameliorating his condition as to enable him to make a little profit to apply to the encouragement of home-industries, by expending it for himself and family. The proposal, which is being ventilated and discussed in the Western papers, is gradually making its way among the leaders of several State Granges, and promises to become an issue in politics.

Mr. Lubin's statement of the facts bearing on the condition of the farmer goes to prove, by arguments familiar to most of us, that the American farmer carries the manufacturer upon his back: in other words, he bears the burden of Protection while those engaged in other industries enjoy the benefits. The main contentions set forth in Mr. Lubin's argument are, that agriculture is the most extensive and important industry in the country; that all other industries are subsidiary, and depending on the farmer for their support; that Protection involves high wages and correspondingly high prices; and that by its means we have succeeded in keeping wages much higher in this country, than they are in any other country in the world; that those engaged in production for home-consumption are able to offset high prices against high wages, while shutting out all foreign competition; that the farmer, of course, feels the burden of high wages, but he produces a surplus which has to enter the world's markets in competition with farm-products raised by the cheapest labor in the world. He could afford perhaps to sacrifice this surplus by selling it at remunerative prices; he would even flourish if it all went down at sea; but its safe arrival in foreign markets ruins him; for, by an inexorable commercial law, the price realized abroad for the surplus exported determines the home-market price for the bulk consumed at home. The home-price of an article of export is the price which it realizes abroad, less shipping and incidental charges; whereas, if there were no surplus for export, the price in the home-market would be the European price, plus freight and incidental import-charges. As it is, the farmer pays the high prices due to Protection while receiving only Free-Trade prices for his products, and it is to alleviate this inequality that Mr. Lubin's agitation has been set on foot.

The remedy proposed is that the Government shall pay to the shipper out of its Custom-House receipts a sum equal to half the costs of ocean freight. For instance, if the price of wheat in England is a dollar a bushel, and the shipping costs twenty cents a bushel, let the Government pay ten cents and the shipper ten cents, and the price here will be ninety cents a bushel instead of

eighty cents. Mr. Lubin contends that this is not exactly a bounty: the Government pays the ten cents a bushel, not on the whole product, but only on the small moiety shipped abroad. The measure recommends itself as an equitable one, and derives its support mainly from the consideration that a condition of things disastrous to the farmer can only result in a general arrest of industry.

AMERICAN INTEREST IN SAMOA.

SECRETARY GRESHAM'S letter to the President, on the Samoan question, has not yet been discussed in the Senate. The Press continues to debate, with considerable animation and vigor, the Secretary's views. A cable-dispatch states that Minister Bayard has intimated to the British Government that the United States desires to withdraw from the Samoan agreement.

With due respect to the Secretary, his whole argument on this subject is flat buncombe. It begins and ends with condemnation of "entangling alliances," which is and will remain the policy of this nation. Mr. Gresham is too intelligent not to know that this policy has no reference to any such arrangement as that by which "the balance of power" is preserved in Europe. It does not and cannot apply to the Samoan agreement. Nobody in all the world cares how or by whom Samoa is governed. In all these Pacific islands, the interest taken by the nations is in no sense political, but merely commercial.—*The Pioneer Press (Rep.), St. Paul.*

Secretary Gresham's second appearance in the character of an advocate of abandonment of all American policy that looks toward development of our foreign trade, or of our chances of naval supremacy in time of war, is not likely to be more successful than his first.—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

We do not believe that a single patriotic citizen, be he Democrat or Republican, will feel the slightest sympathy for the spirit or purpose which dictated the letter of the Secretary of State accompanying the Samoan correspondence sent to the Senate.—*The American (Rep.), Baltimore.*

Hands off, will be still the American motto. All that the United States can desire in Samoa is a coaling-station, and we should certainly be able to secure that without mixing ourselves up in a complex arrangement for the government of the island. To run a colony away off in the Pacific on our own account would be difficult enough; to run a colony in partnership with Germany and Great Britain, is an undertaking that would be considered preposterous if we had not actually entered upon it, and most Americans would regard it as more honorable to get out of such a partnership than to stay in.—*The Times (Ind. Dem.), Philadelphia.*

The policy to follow is that which would promote American interests wherever they may be. The United States has increased its responsibilities by the enlargement of its commerce and the increase in its population. It must protect its new interests and meet these new responsibilities wherever they may be, or however they may arise. To refuse to do this is to play a coward's part, and that is what the American people never will consent to do. The people look to the Senate to protect their interests against the aggressions of Great Britain and Germany and the stupidity and inefficiency of the present Administration.—*The Republican (Rep.), Denver.*

We are guilty of an act of oppression as real as any ever performed by England herself in refusing to let the people of Samoa determine for themselves how they will be governed. The plain truth seems to be that Jingoism has led us into a blunder in the Samoan business which it will not be so easy to correct. At any rate, we are in a false position in Samoa now, and should abandon it as quickly as possible.—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield, Mass.*

The functionaries in the British and German Foreign Offices must find it hard to conceal their exultation over the willingness of the United States to fling away important advantages in the Pacific. The plan which the Administration has in view is either the autonomy of the islands, which is impossible, or their control by some one power. The cuckoo organs protest that our claim to the coaling-station in Pago-Pago harbor will in no case be given up. But fancy the absurdity of expecting to profit from

that station with Samoa under a British protectorate.—*The Journal (Rep.), Boston.*

The outcry of a certain portion of the partisan Press against Secretary Gresham's comments on the Samoan muddle gives an illustration of the Jingo mania which has possessed a certain por-



—Pall Mall Budget, London.

tion of the political world. If there should ever be a popular vote whether the money of the people of the United States should be expended in bulldozing the Samoans or robbing the Hawaiians of their political rights, the people would record a very emphatic negative.—*The Dispatch (Rep.), Pittsburg.*

THE MINERS'-STRIKE AND COAL-FAMINE.

THE conference between the representatives of 200,000 striking miners and the operators representing every coal-mining district in the United States, ended in failure. The condition of the mining-trade was discussed in all its bearings, and the differences between the miners and operators were found to be irreconcilable. The miners, thereupon, voted to continue the strike. The operators' proposition was a scale of sixty-five cents for Pennsylvania and fifty-eight cents for Ohio, while the miners demanded the scale of last year,—seventy-nine cents for Pennsylvania and seventy for Ohio. The operators were found to be divided among themselves; some were willing to grant the miners' demand, and others asserted that the industrial depression made a restoration of last year's scale impossible. The operators will hold a conference in Pittsburg and endeavor to agree upon some uniform basis.

Meantime, the famine in the bituminous coal-market is so serious as to threaten to tie up the railroads and reduce the ocean-steamship service, besides compelling the shutting-down of manufactures. Nearly all the great producing and transportation interests are consumers of soft coal only. The railroads are seizing the coal in transit and at the termini belonging to individual shippers along their lines. They claim the right of seizure, on the ground that their charters would be forfeited if they ceased to run, and that they carry the mails.

The coal-area of the world is calculated at about 500,000 square miles, and of this the United States has more than one-half. Of course, this coal is to be the factor in the industrial growth of the country. It is the mineral with which the business of the country is run. For this reason, the recurrence of strikes among the miners is an incalculable injury.—*The American, Baltimore.*

The seizure of coal in transit by the railroad-companies transporting it for their own use is one of the novel developments of

the coal-miners' strike. The policy of the railroads in this respect it is said has never been opposed in the courts, as it is a supreme necessity, and the coal taken is paid for. It has been sometimes seized under similar circumstances in the past, but not to the extent it is now done.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

Industries have been closing down on account of a lack of fuel. By their suspension labor has been deprived of employment, and the gradual improvement in commercial lines has been turned to retrogression by lessening the number of self-sustaining people in the country. Though it has not yet been greatly felt by the general business of the country, the tendency of this strike has been to depress all branches of trade and make hard times harder.—*The Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.*

It is to be borne in mind that the Alleghany Mountains divide the soft-coal fields into two regions, which have very little business influence upon each other. The output of Pennsylvania and Maryland, with the greater part of the production of Virginia and West Virginia, seeks markets at tide-water or in the East. With the exception of one field, that of northern Pennsylvania, where, it is said, wages have been reduced in order to secure a larger volume of sales, the miners east of the Alleghanies have no grievance, and do not profess to have any. The trouble in the trade which brought on the strike began west of the Alleghanies. In Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and in the region around Pittsburg there has long existed a sort of rough adjustment of mining-wages by which the peculiar conditions in each State and the quality of the coal were allowed for in the rate paid per ton. This series of wage-differentials, as we may call it, has long been a matter requiring delicate treatment. The adjustment was intended to put the operators of the different fields on a par with each other in the common market of Lake Erie cities and Chicago. Since no standard of output and of volume of sales was possible, these differentials, which include also differences in railway freights, have always proven themselves to be matters of discord and difficult of adjustment. The business-depression added greatly to the difficulties of the situation.—*The Evening Post, New York.*

It has been more than intimated that the great coal-operators and mine-owners are not averse to the continuation of the strike until such time as they will feel warranted in advancing the price to a figure which will be more satisfactory. It is also intimated that the soft-coal famine has not been prolonged sufficiently to bring about that result. It seems almost incredible that operators and mine-owners should thus speculate on the suffering of nearly two hundred thousand miners and their families, in order to advance the price of the commodity and their consequent profits, but, unfortunately, such a course is not without precedent.—*The Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester.*

According to Professor Bemis' figures, based on the Census statistics of 1890—

The average wages of the 24,323 miners in Illinois were only \$6.87 a week; of the 19,591 Ohio miners, \$6.76; of the 53,780 bituminous miners of Pennsylvania, \$7.55, and of the 70,669 anthracite men, \$6.21. The report for 1892 of the Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics confirms this, for it gives the average weekly earnings in 1892, in that State, as \$6.67. In most States, wages average about \$2 a day, when the men have work, but this is usually not over 200 days in the year.

And these miserable wages had been reduced one-third before the long-suffering men, made desperate by impending starvation, threw down their tools and declined to dig any more coal until the old wage-rate was restored.—*The Times, Chicago.*

SILVER IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

THE Democratic State Convention of Missouri adopted a platform, containing the following declaration on the silver-question: "We demand the free bimetallic coinage of both gold and silver and the restoration of the bimetallic standard as it existed under our laws for over eighty years prior to the demonetization of the standard silver dollar in 1873." This is deemed to be a substantial victory for Congressman Bland, as no reference to any international agreement was made.

At the recent Indiana State Convention, the Republicans declared in their platform in favor of a currency composed of gold, silver, and paper readily convertible, at a fixed standard of value and entirely under national control; and they also indorsed the

proposition of Senator Lodge for the imposition of discriminating Tariff-duties on countries which oppose an international bimetallic agreement. Ex-President Harrison, in a speech before the Convention, favored international bimetallism and expressed his belief that persistent efforts on the part of the United States in that direction would undoubtedly result in success.

The Leader believes that with bimetallism as one of the prominent issues in the campaign of 1896 the Republicans will be able to win back all or nearly all of the States in the West which have been lost on the silver issue. The Republicans of Indiana have taken an early lead in this matter, and they have set an example which the Republicans of other Northern States would do well to follow.—*The Leader (Rep.), Cleveland.*

The coercion plank of the Indiana Republican platform is, therefore, unwise, and it is to be hoped that the ex-President did not promote its adoption. Every fair and reasonable means to secure an international agreement is in order, but we cannot afford to destroy our foreign trade on that account. The international agreement is coming without it.—*The Journal (Rep.), Minneapolis.*

The following is the Republican record on the Silver-question: The demonetization of silver in 1873. The defeat of a Coinage Bill in 1875.

The defeat of a Free Coinage Bill in 1878, and the substitution of the Silver-Purchasing Act, known as the Bland-Allison Act.

In the House, June 25, 1886, Republicans for silver, 23; against silver, 130. In the House, April 8, 1888, Republicans for silver, 30; against silver, 93. In the House, June 7, 1888, Republicans for silver, 15; against silver, 127. In the Senate, June 17, 1890, Republicans for silver, 15; against silver, 25.

And now for figures as shown by *The Congressional Record*:

In the House, March 24, 1892, Republicans for silver, 11; against silver, 67.

In the Senate, July 2, 1892, Republicans for silver, 11; against silver, 10.

In the House, July 13, 1892, Republicans for silver, 9; against silver, 60.

In the House, August 23, 1893, on the repeal of the Sherman Bill, Republicans for silver, 13; against silver, 111.

In the House on the Bland Seigniorage Bill, Republicans for silver, 15; against silver, 110.

In the Senate, on the same Bill, Republicans for, 18; against, 20.

What does the record show? Plainly that the Republican Party, as an organization, stands absolutely committed against silver as a money, and that the party is the party of gold-bugs, controlled by them, and that it works for their interest. There is no escape from this charge. The history of the party during the past twenty years proves it beyond a doubt. The Republican Party is owned and controlled by the money power. It is not the party for Western men. It is a purely sectional party, its strength lying in the North and East.—*The Herald (Dem.), Salt Lake City.*

The gold-bug financiers realize that they have sunk the price of silver as low as they can. They see in the agitation in the West and South the intention of the people to undo the anti-silver legislation of the past twenty years, and they seek to side-track them with the promise of international bimetallism. These new bimetallicists tell us that Great Britain alone can save us.—*The Journal (Rep.), Topeka.*

We believe that the United States could afford to coin silver on its own account, and without waiting for the action of England and other European nations. But it is not along that line that the battle for silver should be fought now. The movement in favor of international action has begun, and the true friends of silver in the United States should do all in their power to encourage it. To throw obstacles in its way would be to delay by that much the final success of the silver cause.—*The Republican (Rep.), Denver.*

We warn our Democratic friends that the retaliatory principle proposed by Senator Lodge and indorsed by the Indiana Republicans is much more dangerous than they imagine. We concede that such legislation by this country alone would be utterly futile, and would in the long run result in a delay of universal bimetallism, but it will have a strong support among that class of Americans who imagine that this country can settle the silver-question by its own action, and that is exactly what ultra-silver men believe. Unless the Democratic Party offers some more sensible plan of action, we venture the prediction that this Lodge plan will be taken up by the Republicans generally, and if it is it will be very apt to bring the silver-States back into the Republican line.—*The Sentinel (Ind.), Indianapolis.*

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

THE destruction by fire of the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Sunday, May 13, has called forth considerable criticism of the Rev. Dr. Talmage and his church in the secular and religious Press in all parts of America. The burning of the Tabernacle discloses the following financial position: Debt, \$180,000; insurance, \$130,000; estimated value of land, \$90,000. In response to a letter from the Trustees, Dr. Talmage has signified his willingness to continue as pastor of a projected fourth Tabernacle, provided it is paid for first. He sailed the day after the fire for a second trip to the Holy Land.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle says: The conflagration is not an agreeable matter to write upon. The blame cannot be laid upon electric wires. They are only dangerous when wrongly put in or badly protected: that is to say, recklessly exposed. If the fire started from them, those who put them in wrongly or who permitted them to become unprotected or exposed are to blame for this fire. This is not a matter of Providence, or faith, or mystery. It is a matter of culpability.

The New York Tribune, while sympathizing with Dr. Talmage in his troubles, supports him in his determination not to preach again in a Tabernacle which is burdened with mortgage. It maintains that not only tabernacles, but all churches, should be built for cash, and that mortgaged churches are worse than no churches, though it admits that this rule would probably have prevented the building of nearly all the churches in Long Island and a considerable number of those in New York.

The Evening Post rejoins that this theory will not stand up for a moment against the ordinary Christian view of the church's *raison d'être*. Any church at all must be better than no church. The interest on a mortgage is, after all, merely another form of rental, and it is for the lender of the money to judge of the goodness of the security. If all tabernacles had to be built for cash only, Talmage would probably never have been heard in Brooklyn at all, or only heard by a much smaller number of people. A mute, inglorious Talmage is something of which no rightly constituted man can think without a shudder.

The Baltimore News remarks that some time ago it was announced that the illustrious preacher was about to leave Brooklyn and the Tabernacle, and there were those who said that as a pulpit attraction he had declined; that, like stars in another sphere, he had played too long in the one place and needed a vacation. Hence he was to make a tour of the world and gather fresh glory in other lands. He may go now without difficulty, and makes his bow of farewell in a blazing apotheosis.

The Louisville Christian Observer says: It is a notable coincidence that Dr. Talmage's church appears on the roll of the Northern Assembly as the banner-church in the matter of congregational selfishness. With a membership of 4,447, among whom are millionaires, it may be multi-millionaires, it does not report a single dollar for Foreign Missions, for Home Missions, or any cause of general benevolence. On the contrary, not many months ago, it was publishing appeals in the newspapers to the good people over all the land to come to its aid with small contributions to help it in meeting the mortgage on its property. One is almost tempted to ask whether these mysterious and repeated fires are sent as object-lessons to teach the churches that there is no pecuniary profit in systematic selfishness.

The Boston Herald thinks it would seem as if the present destruction of the Tabernacle were a blessing in disguise. Dr. Talmage has named as a condition for the future a sum of money, which is not likely to be contributed for this object, and it would appear, on taking all the circumstances into account, that Dr. Talmage "is through." The fire which wiped out the Tabernacle has hopelessly scattered his congregation. On most accounts, it would be fortunate for Dr. Talmage to have the matter settled in this way. He has accomplished a great work in Brooklyn, and he is now able to retire with honor from a field which he could not, in ordinary expectation, hold many years longer.

The Independent, New York, observes: Dr. Talmage and his people always have courage, and they are not now dismayed. The insurance will take care of the debt, which has given so much trouble, and the Trustees will appeal to the Christian world, which has enjoyed Dr. Talmage's sermons, to subscribe to rebuild the

church on the old site or elsewhere. To their appeal, we give our warm approval. They have been tried by fire, and they can properly issue a call to the world for help.

The Brooklyn Times sees no thought of faltering, no trace of demoralization, among the Tabernacle Trustees. The Tabernacle must be rebuilt; the Tabernacle shall be rebuilt—that was their prompt and emphatic decision. Brooklyn and the world will applaud their steadfast loyalty and their unfaltering courage.

Shall We Annex Hawaii?—This question was propounded and discussed by Joseph Cook in a recent Boston Monday Lecture, and after a general review of the subject he says: "Let the Hawaiian apple ripen before we shake the tree." He professes himself for ultimate annexation, provided the islands be not ruled by their plunderers, but by their regenerators.

NOTES.

THE BLUEFIELDS SITUATION.—According to a report received by steamer at New Orleans, Robert Henry Clarence, chief of the Mosquito Indians, was brought back to Bluefields and restored to his rights on May 12, by the British, having been brought from Pearl Lagoon on the man-of-war *Magicienne*. The Americans also favored the restoration. Aguella, the former Governor of Rama, who murdered William Wilson, an American citizen, and whose trial had been promised by the Nicaraguan Government, escaped from jail on May 2, through collusion of his Nicaraguan friends. It is understood that American interests are temporarily in the care of the British representatives. *The New York* has not arrived. All the Nicaraguan troops have been withdrawn from the city of Bluefields and sent into the interior, with the exception of a few men who are on the Bluffs and are not numerous enough to create any trouble.

THE STRIKE AT PULLMAN.—The Pullman-car employees—about 3,000—have struck for a restoration of wages to the rates paid in 1893. The Company claims that it has been running at a loss, in order to keep its men employed. The strike is peculiarly interesting, on account of the antecedents of the Company. Pullman was built by the Company as a model factory-town; the workmen live in houses belonging to the Company, and the Company has tried to furnish healthful surroundings, water, light, etc. Wages are said to have been reduced as a matter of absolute necessity, as the business depressions seriously affected the affairs of the Company. Several hundred of the employees were opposed to the strike.

THE NEW YORK POLICE-INVESTIGATION.—Governor Flower has vetoed the Bill appropriating \$25,000 to cover the expenses of the investigation of the New York police by the Legislative Committee. The reason given for the veto is that the investigation is neither necessary nor honest. There is no reason, says Governor Flower, why New York should be singled out for investigations; it is the best-governed city in the State, and has a low tax-rate. The investigation was authorized by the Republican Legislature for purely political purposes, and not in response to any real need. It is believed that the investigation will be resumed in spite of the veto of the Appropriation Bill.

THE MCKANE CASE.—The United States Supreme Court denied the application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of the convicted Gravesend politician, John Y. McKane. The application was for release from the Penitentiary on bail, pending the appeal to the Supreme Court. The opinion is by Justice Harlan and very brief, and decides the case upon the plain provisions of the New York Code requiring that "an appeal to the Supreme Court from a judgment of conviction, or other determination for which an appeal can be taken, stays the execution of the judgment or determination upon filing, with the notice of appeal, a certificate of the judge who presided at the trial, or of a justice of the Supreme Court, that in his opinion there is a reasonable doubt whether the judgment should stand." As no such certificate was filed, no stay could be granted, and the committal to prison pending the appeal was in conformity with the laws of New York.

THE COXEY-MOVEMENT.—Coxey, Browne, and Jones will be sentenced by Judge Miller for the offenses upon which the jury convicted them last week, the motion for a new trial having been denied. The "Coxey" camp is now in Maryland, several miles from Washington, and the "Army" is said to be dwindling rapidly. The progress of the other detachments of the "Army" has been slow. Several of the leaders have been imprisoned for seizing trains. None of the detachments is expected to reach Washington for some time, and the probability now is that they will disband before long.

President Aylesworth, of Drake University, located at Des Moines, Iowa, has compiled some statistics in regard to Kelley's "Army" now encamped in that city. He finds the "Army" numbers 763 men, of whom 540 are Americans and 223 foreign-born. Of the foreigners 58 are Germans, 30 are Englishmen, 28 are Irishmen, 18 are Swedes, 12 are Scotch, 11 are Danes, and 11 are Canadians. Politically the "Army" contains 240 Populists, 218 Republicans, 196 Democrats, the remainder being attached to no party. The band contains 358 Protestants and 280 Roman Catholics, the rest having no religious opinions. There are 662 single men, 91 married men, and several widowers. The average age is about thirty-one years. The occupations of these men are such as are most readily affected by the cold weather, the percentage of day laborers, miners, farm-hands and painters being the largest, while there is a fair sprinkling of cooks, railroad-men, iron-workers, and machinists. Eighty-three different trades are represented in the "Army."

LETTERS AND ART.

THE DISPUTED AUTHORSHIP OF SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR.

FIFTY years ago, the assertion that the man of Stratford did not write the plays attributed to him was laughed out of court. To-day it is admitted, by all but the worthy dwellers by the Avon, to be a subject for serious discussion. Even the stanchest adherents of the Stratford man admit the existence of a few awkward facts which cannot be explained away. Let us glance, briefly, at some of them.

Of William Shakespeare's youth little is known, and that little tells against him. He is supposed to have received a common-school education, there being no other at Stratford—which would have been a course of rudimentary instruction in writing, reading, arithmetic, and general information, inferior to that now possessed by the average London cabby. Shakespeare could certainly boast but little of his handwriting: and it is astounding

Wm. Shakspeare

William Shakspeare

Wm. Shakspeare

William Shakspeare

that one who is supposed to have written so voluminously could have employed so barbarous and so illegible a chirography. Fancy a play traced in such barbarous characters! It is useless to affirm that such was the general style of the age, for the signatures of many of Shakespeare's contemporaries show that educated men wrote well.

Wm. Shakspeare

The village tradition paints him in colors we should not expect to belong to the author of the "Sonnets." He was reputed intemperate; he was whipped for poaching; he married Anne Hathaway under circumstances discreditable to them both. At sixteen, he is said to have been apprenticed to a butcher, after which he became a dealer in wool. Amid so many uncertainties, we know positively that he came of a family not one of whom could tell the letters of the alphabet, and was brought up to speak the jargon used by the village-folk of all England in those "good old days," which is saying that his speech was as rude as his writing. The first twenty years of his life were evidently spent without books, among illiterate people, in the narrow limits of a squalid village. We find him, at this period, employed as a stage carpenter, venturing, occasionally, upon subordinate parts, and, more often, holding horses at the stage-door. His life, up to this time, was one of poverty, of menial tasks, and base companionships; while his writings, from the very first, are marked by an unrivaled refinement and subtlety.

More than this, however, the plays evince, not only an incomparable knowledge of the English language, but a wide familiarity with foreign tongues as well. Their composer is a man of universal reading, delighting in the classics, conversant with untranslated French, Spanish, Danish, and Italian literature, loving philosophic speculations, and, in spite of several geographical errors, evidently a traveler. Where could the Strat-

ford man have acquired all this erudition? Yet this phenomenon of universal knowledge, this born aristocrat, who has already learned to despise trade and the vulgar multitude, this natural genius who has educated and trained himself to the loftiest intellectual flights, and who repeatedly dilates upon the sacred duty of parents to their children, so neglects his own daughter Judith that, at the age of twenty-seven, this is her best in the way of a signature:

In all England there is no trace of anything written by Shakespeare, except the four signatures we have reproduced, nor is there any indication that he possessed a library. It might be that, after his death, his papers were wholly destroyed, but this could not include the letters he must have written. It is not possible to conceive of him as never writing a letter. The active brain, the varied experience, the knowledge of mankind, all mark one who lived among men. Yet, not only have we not a line from his hand, but in all contemporary correspondence there is not an allusion to him. He never met with authors and thinkers, never was present at a single memorable occasion, never appeared at Court, never attracted the notice of that intellectual galaxy which made up the Elizabethan Era, and no man thought enough of him to write his biography during his life.

It is impossible to reconcile the untutored and sordid conditions, which are all we know of Shakespeare, with the philosophy and erudition of the plays. It is incredible that the great student of that scholarly age should have spent his life without books, that he did not gather a library of choice volumes about him, or that, if he possessed them, he should, in making his will, have forgotten these companions of his intellectual domain, and have remembered only the commonplaces of "wearing apparel" and a "second-best bed." It is impossible to understand the total disappearance of his notes, his manuscripts, his correspondence, his books, his diary; or to reconcile his utter carelessness and indifference to the fate of his own copies or of those masterpieces of which he proudly declares:

Not marble
Nor the gilded monuments of princes,
Should outlive this powerful rhyme.

It was in 1586 or 1587, that the man of Stratford, then aged about twenty-one, removed to London; and immediately upon his arrival, if not just before, appear the first

plays—exquisite in diction, evincing a vast experience of the world, and filled with technical information. From 1592 to 1598, eight editions of Shakespeare's plays were published without his name and without being copyrighted. Ten years later, he returned to Stratford, to disappear from our view and from that of his contemporaries. During the eight years that he resided there until his death, he wrote nothing, and was content to pass, for no reason, from an activity that embraced the world to the vacuity of a dirty and soulless little village. Is this consistent with a great man's nature?

Tradition deals unkindly with the man of Stratford to the very last, and his end is not what might have been expected of the writer of "Venus and Adonis." Wrapped in mystery and contradiction as is Shakespeare's life, we hear nothing of his deathbed beyond the shocking statement that he succumbed to a fever resulting from a drinking bout of exceptional length and severity!—*The Pall Mall Gazette, London, May.* Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HASTY painting is one of the fads of the day which spread from the studio to the daily Press. An English painter in Paris, named Martin Montague, has been boasting of his versatility and dispatch. He has now laid a wager that he will walk from Paris to Munich in fifty-four days, pushing in front of him a wheelbarrow full of canvases, and each day polish off two landscapes. Not only that, but he has started. Like the Parisian journalists who fight duels in order to get their names in print, Parisian artists must now do something sensational, or they are forgotten.

MONUMENT OF THE CHICAGO MASSACRE.

WE learn from *Nordlyset*, New York, that Carl Rohl-Smith, the Danish sculptor, is to execute the "Iowa Soldiers and Sailors' Monument" to be erected in Des Moines. We can form some idea of the work involved, when we are told that the mon-

ument consists of five statues, four equestrian statues, two groups, thirty-six portrait medallions and two bas-reliefs; almost all figures are to be in extra large size, one of them twenty-two feet high.

The Chicago Historical Society published lately an elaborate and illustrated pamphlet describing the "Ceremonies at the Unveiling of the Bronze Memorial Group of the Chicago Massacre of 1812." George M. Pullman engaged Rohl-Smith to do this work, and presented the monument with "appropriate deed of gift" to the Chicago Historical Society in "trust for the City of Chicago and for posterity." The



CARL ROHL-SMITH.

monument stands just one hundred feet due east of the "Massacre Tree," where, on August 15, 1812, the major portion of the garrison and residents at and near Fort Dearborn were massacred by the Indians. The bronze group illustrates the moment when the young wife of Lieutenant Helm, second in command of the fort, was attacked by an Indian lad, who struck her on the shoulder with a tomahawk. To prevent him from using his weapons, she seized him around the neck and strove to get possession of the scalping-knife which hung in a scabbard over his breast. In the midst of the struggle, she was dragged from the grasp of her assailant by another Indian, a whilom friend of the whites, Black Partridge, who saved her from further harm and restored her to her friends. The figure lying on the plinth is the surgeon of Fort Dearborn, and the babe is one of the twelve children who were tomahawked. Four bas-reliefs on the pedestal tell some of the important incidents of the tragedy.

The artist's work fully justifies the encomium of a competent art-critic, who says: "It is one of the greatest pieces of realistic sculpture that has ever been given to plastic art in this or any other part of the world. It is the first time that the real American Indian—in feature, form, costume, and methods of warfare—has ever been given to the world in bronze; and probably the only time that living models have been used for this purpose. Any one familiar with plastic art, and who has seen the Indian and studied his history, cannot fail to see that the artist has been remarkably successful in reproducing the original faithfully, that he has indeed given us a really great work of permanent artistic and historic value." Rohl-Smith is a young man, and yet his works are found in Rome, Austria, Denmark, Russia, and the United States.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



THE MONUMENT OF THE CHICAGO MASSACRE.

POETRY AND THE "SONG OF SONGS."

THE well-known critic Georg Brandes publishes in the last number of *Tilskueren*, Copenhagen, the substance of a lecture before the University of Copenhagen on "The Song of Songs," in which he comes to the conclusion that "The Song of



GEORG BRANDES.

Songs" is neither pure lyricism nor a drama, but an elementary work, a collection of songs, intended to be used with the dance and to be amplified by mimicry. It is not sacred poetry, he says, but profane poetry. The poem represents an early age, long before priesthood ruled supreme. Without it, we should have been absolutely without a glimpse of that early age. For the determination of its age he refers to the following details. We read: "Thou art beautiful, O my love, as Tirzah, comely as Jerusalem." Tirzah was the capital of Israel from the time of Jeroboam to that of Omri, 975-924 B.C. Omri built Samaria, which then became the capital. After that time, no singer would mention Tirzah first. Very significant and pointing to the same age is the fact of the moderation with which Solomon is mentioned. The King's bodyguard consists only of sixty warriors and his arsenal of one thousand shields. His harem contains only sixty wives and eighty concubines. But later on, the legend has laid hold of him and added several naughts to these figures. It is also characteristic that Hesbon's pools are mentioned. Hesbon had ceased to be a Jewish town as early as 750. Sulamite's mention of Kedar's tents, leads us back to the age when the relationship to that Ishmaelite tribe was a friendly one. But more than these details, does the fresh and natural tone prove an early age. The poetry was composed before the time of the later passionate pietism, which absorbed all the energy of the people. "The Song of Songs" could not have originated after the Babylonian Captivity, when the force and thought of the people were spent in forming a new nation. Whatever was Solomon's office in this collection, certain it is, that the royal power plays no prominent part in it, nor does the poet (or poets) teach any "subjection to royalty." A comparison with Esther's Book shows how different was the later Hebrew spirit.

In his introduction, M. Brandes discourses upon early forms of language and says: Poetry is older than prose, and was originally song. People sang before they wrote, yes, even before they spoke. Poetry was originally not song alone, for song and dance were one, united by rhythm, the syllable answering to the step. In his book, "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," Charles Darwin derives human language from the fact that both sexes of many animals call to one another in the time of pairing. In this, says our author, we find the source of the earliest poetry. He then calls attention to Professor O. Jespersen's studies on the origin of language, which led to the same re-

sults. The first forms of language were the names of some objects which attracted attention, or created joy and pleasure. "How beautiful thou art," the refrain of the "Song of Songs," is the oldest lyrical expression. The oldest marriage-songs of Syria, Greece's hymenean songs, belong to this class. In all probability the "Song of Songs" (*Shir Hasshirim*) is a hymenean song. At any rate it must now be considered a good specimen of this class of singing. Brandes insists upon it that he cannot find any religious feeling in it, nor any mysticism.—*Tilskueren, Copenhagen. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"FALSTAFF" IN PARIS.

CAMILLE BELLAIGUE.

A LEGEND relates that one day Artaxerxes was receiving the homage and the tributes of his subjects. They offered him gold, silver, precious stones. A peasant came who presented the king with a little water, and the king thanked him more than all the others. Verdi resembles this peasant. To the music of

"Falstaff," filled and even gorged with wealth, he has made the inestimable gift of sweet, fresh water; beneath the hand of the old man a young spring has burst forth. Thus the ancient aqueduct still brings to Rome the unequalled freshness and purity of the *aqua Vergine*.

"Falstaff" is a work of life, of health, of light, and of joy. A work of life, and of life so intense and above all so natural that it does not appear an imitation of life, but life itself; the life which God gives and not that which man copies or counterfeits. It is a work of mirth also, and mirth, whatever the sullen art and morose literature of



M. MAUREL AS "FALSTAFF."

our day think or feign to think, mirth is one of the two forces of the world. This mirth, the most serious, even the most somber, Shakespeare, Corneille, Racine, Beethoven, have tried to become acquainted with and express. At the age of eighty, the tragic genius of Verdi has in its turn longed for the *gioia bella*, as it was called by Mozart, one of those who loved it most. It was a question how the old composer was going to feel and understand that mirth; now we know. His mirth, in the first place, is simple. It has nothing in common with the mirth in some sort metaphysical of a Beethoven, for example, in the Finale of the Choral Symphony. No more is it the mirth filled with mental reservations, intentions and symbols, the complicated mirth, often dull and heavily German, of the "Meistersingers." It is the mirth of youth, the mirth of those children whom one must be like in order to enter the kingdom of the mind as well as the kingdom of the soul. This mirth, moreover, is a good thing. Made of gaiety and malice, it is also made of good-will and good-nature. It knows nothing about irony and bitterness. The laughter of "Falstaff" sparkles as much as that of the "Servante maîtresse," but it is more indulgent. If on the other hand, it is as ringing as that of the "Barber of Seville," it has still more ingenuity and distinction. Compare in this respect the finale of the basket in "Falstaff" and the famous finale of the "Barber," the latter is admirable as a whole, but it appears lacking in sha-

ding alongside of the exquisite delicacy and princely elegance of Verdi. Finally this mirth is poetical and tender. Neither a feeling for nature nor love is absent. The spirit of the "Barber" is a spirit of dryness and intrigue; Rossini has made *Lindon* only a gallant and *Rosina* only a coquette. Verdi, however, has mingled with the rattle of his comedy golden chimes, which sometimes between two shouts of laughter ring notes which touch the heart. Like the book of "Othello," the book of "Falstaff" is the work of Arrigo Boito. A second time, with the same talent, the same respect, and the same love, he has translated Shakespeare for Verdi. Signor Boito has condensed the famous comedy of "The Merry Wives." He has simplified its intrigue and woven closer its scattered threads. As to the type of *Falstaff*, he has completed it by some traits borrowed from that personage as he appears, not in "The Wives," but in "Henry the Fourth." Thus the Italian book, if it does not contain all the Shakespeare of the comedy, contains at least nothing which is not of Shakespeare.

As to the music, its prime characteristic is its action. For a long time past we have been hearing that action cannot be expected from music. It has been paralyzed by composers who have composed on that theory. Yet here comes an octogenarian who says to music, "Arise and walk!" and it not only walks, but runs; it has the vivacity of one at the age of twenty. The melody is of a kind quite out of the common run. It is abundant, sown thick amid treasures of harmony. Do not imagine, however, that all this gaiety and melody deprive the work of intellectuality. Mirth is a child of the mind as well as grief; the flame of laughter also is divine. As to the excellence of this masterpiece there are no dissenting voices. The great Italian came among his own, among those who were always his brothers in art, and his own have received him.

"Falstaff" has three interpreters of the first water: first of all, the orchestra, which does its part marvelously; next M. Maurel, whose intelligence, make-up, and talent should be warmly praised; and finally Mlle. Delna, who, as one of the *Wives* showed herself as perfect a comedian as she has heretofore been a tragedian.—*Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, May. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE NEW AND THE OLD ART-CRITICISM.

MARY WHITALL COSTELLOE.

THE art-critic, that figure so familiar to us all, who may be seen at every Exhibition of Old Masters, laying down the law as to the excellence of this or that picture, has long been the butt of well-deserved ridicule. Yet is there not something to be said in his favor? Does the printed word of a Gallery-Director settle all questions for the art-student? Has the field really been so thoroughly explored that there is no room left for original work and discovery?

It may seem, at first, a very arrogant and very revolutionary proceeding to question the knowledge or the good faith of those in authority over the great picture-galleries, yet I venture to assert emphatically that this very questioning is the beginning of wisdom for the student of Renaissance art. Out of the innumerable proofs I will take two by way of illustration—the "Raphaelis" in the Louvre, and the "Botticellis" in the English National Gallery.

The catalogue of the Louvre is well known to be so old and infirm that it is scarcely worth serious criticism, yet, as it still goes on repeating those decrepit attributions which are responsible (among other crimes!) for the "Raphael-esque" ideal which has had such a baneful effect upon the so-called "classical" school of France, it will not do to pass it over with the contemptuous silence it deserves. Moreover, public galleries forming in all civilized States a part of the system of public education, their official teaching is not limited to the special student, who, after all, may be trusted to rectify mistakes. Their influence is perhaps greatest of all upon the unsuspecting public.

To begin with, there are fourteen pictures in the Louvre unhesitatingly ascribed to Raphael. But only four of them are genuine, and of these, one, "La Belle Jardinière," is so repainted

as to be, except for the composition, almost worthless. The other genuine pictures are two small panels of "St. Michael" and "St. George" in the Salon Carré, and a portrait of Baldassare Castiglione in the Long Gallery. Of the remaining ten ascribed to Raphael, one is by Perugino, one by Bacchiacca, one by Sebastian del Piombo, one probably by Innocenza da Imola, one, if not actually by Pierin del Vaga, at any rate by some pupil of Raphael who stood close to him, while no less than five are by Giulio Romano.

Turning to the "Botticellis" in the English National Gallery, the case is still worse. Not only are pictures which are horrors ascribed to Botticelli, who never saw them, but two of his genuine works are ascribed to his pupil, Filippino Lippi.

By some it may be suggested that the pictures are in themselves quite as beautiful and suggestive, no matter by what name they are called, and that, therefore, the question of attribution is a trivial or merely pedantic affair. The answer to this is easy. The world fortunately never cares for anything but original work, when it can get it, and to mark a canvas as a school-picture, imitation, or copy, is to consign it to neglect; and very rightly. What we care for in an artist is not the mere abstract "beauty." No line of Botticelli, or even of Leonardo himself, was ever equal in beauty to the curl of cigarette-smoke, no painted brightness ever came near the real sunshine. What we demand is the artist's impression of the world, the enlargement of our own experience through his vision, the quickening of our senses through his interpretation. This being the unformulated but imperative need that lies at the bottom of our desire for art, it is obvious that copies and imitations, when one can get the original, are valueless. They are, at the best, but blurred shadows of impressions, and we cannot afford to waste our time upon them.

There is, however, a new scientific school of art-criticism which attempts to rectify these mistakes. It owes its origin in large part to the efforts of the late Senator Morelli, who was the first art-critic who went to work with the aid of photographs to study Italian art in a really scientific way. This school has only now become possible through the improvements and spread of photography and the conveniences of modern travel. By these means Morelli and his friends and followers have succeeded in placing the study of art nearly on a level with the accuracy of the natural sciences.

Art is a part of the autobiography of the human race, which no one who pretends to culture can afford to neglect. The new science of criticism is the necessary basis for understanding these pages of human autobiography. Just as the historian must base any accurate and thoughtful history upon genuine and classified documents, so the art-critic must be able to distinguish the genuine pictures from the imitations and must know to what school and to what master to assign them. Mr. Ruskin, using his eloquence to inveigh against Canaletto, because he does not know how to distinguish that exquisite artist from his cold and mechanical followers, Belotto and Marieschi; and Mr. Pater, finding himself upon antiquated and superseded methods of art-study, and writing with as great poetical fervor about a coarse daub by a local Bergamask painter as about the genuine Giorgione in the Louvre, are only two examples out of many, of the danger of writing about art, no matter how fine a critical sense you may have, without adequate personal preparation or sound connoisseurship.—*The Nineteenth Century, London, May.* Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION FOR THE UNITED STATES.

BARR FERREE.

ARCHITECTURAL education is the foundation of good architecture. The time when an untrained architect could make his mark in the United States, financially or artistically, has long since passed away. The question is not, "Shall an architect be educated?" but "How shall he be educated?"

First of all, the architect in the United States must be trained with a view to his work in this country. In itself, this is a broader task than a single man can well hope to accomplish in a lifetime. The conditions of life in the United States—the climate, the material, the manner of living—are so varied and complex, and are so constantly changing and profiting by new inventions and devices, as to render the task of a busy practicing architect a

work of enormous complexity and magnitude. The wise architect leaves the details of this to skilled specialists; but he must be familiar with everything that enters into the construction of his buildings, and be entirely up with the latest methods. Most of this knowledge must come from self-training after the active duties of the professional career have been entered upon. The preliminary studies, however, must have all these complex circumstances in view, or fail in the first elements of practicability.

From this there can be no mistaking the second point: that the architect's education must be conducted on a system that keeps the ultimate end well in view. Architectural training is a technical training, and under no circumstances should it be entered upon until the student has had the advantage of a thorough preliminary schooling. Being of this nature, it must have the student's life-work in view. Yet it should do more than that. Not only are the final practical ends of the system to be maintained, but the student must have opportunities to gain a general knowledge of architectural history, forms, and methods which it is impossible to gain in the busy work of an office, and which, unless thoroughly grounded at the outset, may be forgotten in the turmoil and bustle of actual practice.

That there must be theoretical study is certain. The question, then, is, not how much time shall be given to theoretical study, but what theory shall be studied, and how?

Theoretical study that ignores the practical application of the theory quite fails of the elementary purpose of training. This is essentially true of architecture, which is entirely practical in its nature and expression. Theory should enter into the architect's education only in so far as it has a direct bearing upon practical problems. An education that stuffs a young man's head with theory, without showing him its application to his future work, is distinctly wanting in the practicability upon which all technical training should properly be based and with which all his future work is concerned.

This brings me to another point, that the training of the United States architect should be based upon United States conditions. An architect may be filled with architectural theory without being able to apply it to the exacting conditions of life in the United States. An education good for one land may not be good for another. Because an academic system answers sufficiently well, from the French point of view, for France, it is a wholly unnecessary assumption that it will be equally successful in the United States, which is most distinctly and unequivocally unacademic.

The ideal modern architect in this country—I am not concerned with any other—is he who does the best with the opportunities given to him. United States architecture, as no other architecture is or was, is dominated to-day by commercialism. It may be wrong that this is so, but it is an unquestioned fact. Any architectural training that ignores this, hampers the young architect, and directly retards the bettering of United States architecture, by providing an element of dissatisfaction with what is that is wholly uncalled for and is immediately harmful in its results. The architect in this country is called upon to comply with certain conditions; his business is to comply with them in the best way and usually with the least expense. Commercialism runs through his work, which is successful only so far as it fulfills commercial requirements into which artistic conditions enter to a minimum extent only.

So far as I am aware, no system in the United States takes into account this phase of the question. Most of our architectural schools, as every one is aware, are modeled, in their strictly architectural teaching, upon the famous *École des Beaux Arts* of Paris. With many of the principles taught in this school, every thoughtful architect must heartily agree, being in themselves not school-principles at all; but the fundamental elements on which good architecture has rested in all times and in all lands. It is a remarkable fact that a school-man will always talk better than he works. He will astonish you with the breadth of his training—broad, not so much for his sojourn in Paris as for his own personal application; he will amaze you by the correctness of his theory; he will dazzle you by the brilliancy of his knowledge; and then he will sit down, and do the most preposterous things in design, simply because with all his theory, his training, his brilliancy of thought, his power of expression, he has so wedded himself to certain forms and certain academic modes of expression as to be totally oblivious of their complete inapplicability to the necessities and exigencies of architectural conditions in the United States.—*The Engineering Magazine, New York, May.* Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LITERARY NOTES.

MACMILLAN & CO. announce as almost ready a new and cheaper edition of Kidd's "Social Evolution." The author has made a number of changes in the text.

MRS. CELIA THAXTER's dedication of her book about her garden at Appledore Island, to Mrs. Hemenway, came out too late. Mrs. Thaxter had kept the dedication a secret, and Mrs. Hemenway died before the book came out.

MR. JAMES BRYCE has consented to deliver the inaugural lecture at the Summer meeting of University-Extension students at Oxford this year, and has chosen for his subject "The Worth of the Study of Ancient Literature to Our Time."

MR. THEODORE WATTS is sometimes sadly fantastical in phrase, thus spoiling what might otherwise be reasonably good poetry. In his recently published Shakespeare sonnets he mars a musical line by a reference to a "Blizzard of Chance"—whatever that may be.

THE drawings which Joseph Jefferson is preparing for his dramatic edition of "Rip Van Winkle" will probably be welcomed with a good deal of curiosity. As an artist, Mr. Jefferson has shown a poetic feeling for nature, and much grace and tenderness in expressing this feeling.

THERE is said to be still a fair demand for the novels of Lord Beaconsfield; but for first editions of his works there is no demand at all. His most popular work still is "Lothair," of which the Messrs. Longman have sold more than 8,000 copies in the three-volume form and nearly 100,000 copies in the cheap editions.

THE *Revue Universitaire*, of Paris, has published a long article by C. V. Langlois, on Hubert Howe Bancroft. The *Journal des Débats* says that this historian's method "is not new, but extended into monstrous proportions." The *Journal*, confounding him with George Bancroft, refers to him as "the celebrated historian who died in 1891 at Washington."

SOME of the friends of the late Theodore Child have raised a sum of over seven hundred dollars to be used for a memorial. It has been sent to the American Presbyterian Mission in Tabriz, Persia, where Mr. Child was cared for during his illness with the cholera. Probably it will be used to establish a hospital-room or bed, to be known by his name.

DR. MURRAY's labors on the Philological Society's new dictionary were partly rewarded by letters which he had received from George Eliot, Tennyson, Lowell, and others, replying to his questions as to the use of certain words in their works. But when he wrote to Browning, the poet answered: "Don't know what I meant; ask the Browning Society."

THE early portion of a compilation by Edmund C. Stedman is now going through the Riverside Press, and the work itself, "A Victorian Anthology," will be published in the late autumn by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mr. Stedman is making a selection from the entire field of British poetry since the beginning, in 1837, of the present reign—the field surveyed and criticized in his "Victorian Poets."

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is reported to have said, in a recent conversation, apropos of his autobiography: "I work at the memoirs an hour or two each day, and am making satisfactory progress. That is, I have about one-half completed of all I shall write. Then I shall place the manuscript in the hands of my publishers, and they will keep it in their safe until I shall have passed away. My belief has always been that a man's memoirs should be distinctly posthumous, and I shall carry out that belief in my own case."

THE circulation of Emile Zola's works is given by the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* in the following figures: "La Débâcle," 175,000; "Nana," 166,000; "L'Assommoir," 127,000; "La Terre," 100,000; "Le Rêve," 88,000; "Germinal," 88,000; "L'Argent," 83,000; "Pot Bouille," 82,000; "Une Page d'Amour," 80,000; "Docteur Pascal," 80,000; "La Conquête de Plas-sans," 25,000, and "La Fortune des Rougon," the first volume of the series, 26,000. Germany bought 20,000 copies of "La Débâcle"; Russia, 15,000; Italy, 10,000; South America, 5,000; England, 5,000, and Spain, 4,000. M. Zola earned \$50,000 from the sale of "La Débâcle" alone.

THE catalogue of the library of the late Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte has been published by Henry Sotheran & Co., London. The task of compiling it has been one of immense difficulty, and that the publishers feel that the result is not quite satisfactory, they show by the odd title they have given to the book. "An Attempt at a Catalogue," they call it. It is a quarto of 718 pages, arranged in three divisions, monosyllabic, agglutinative, and inflectional languages, with many subdivisions, carefully classified, of languages and dialects. The compiler, Victor Collins, had the assistance of several authoritative persons in his task. The library is, in the opinion of experts, the finest linguistic collection ever formed.

MACMILLAN & CO. have in preparation "The Temple Shakespeare," a new edition of Shakespeare's works, two volumes of which are to be published each month; each volume is to contain a complete play carefully printed in black and red on hand-made paper, and the greatest care has been devoted to every detail of production. The text is that of the Globe edition, carefully amended from the latest Cambridge edition; the numbering of the lines is identical with the Globe, so that the frequent references to that edition will apply also to the Temple. Mr. Israel Gollancz will edit it, contributing a full glossary with a brief preface and notes, but there will be no needless discussion of textual emendation and no esthetic criticism. Mr. Walter Crane has designed the title-pages, and each volume will have a frontispiece in photogravure.

ART NOTES.

TWO lions in bronze modeled by Edward Kemey, and cast in Chicago, have been placed in front of the new Art Institute of that city. They are the gift of the widow of Henry Field.

A CONGRESS of archeologists at Rome is proposed for 1895, to be held at the time the International Fine Art Exhibition shall be open. Special excavations, laying bare the rest of the Palace of the Cæsars, are suggested as an attractive function.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON has had made by a Boston firm a stained-glass window for his house, near Marion, Mass., the feature of which is the flamingo of the Gulf States. It is for a stair, and is a piece of thickly-plated work done in the mosaic style to produce richness of color.

THE beautiful colossal monument which Prof. Emil Herter, the famous German sculptor, modeled with the expectation that the fountain would be erected in Heine's native town of Dusseldorf, Prussia, is to be brought to New York, the towns of Dusseldorf and Mayence having refused it on account of Heine's birth and political radicalism.

NEARLY all London art-critics agree that the Academy exhibition contains no work of genius, or even extraordinarily high art. This is a fact. Although the general average is good, the show is decidedly disappointing. The same story comes from both of the French Salons. Both of the Paris shows are disappointing, especially because there is no picture of the year.

THE State has purchased the picture "Las Cigarreras," which Walter Gay, of Boston, exhibited at the Old Salon of Paris this year. This is regarded as the highest of honors. In addition to this, Mr. Gay was notified that the Vienna Academy had awarded him a first-class gold medal for his work, "The Pardon," a scene in Brittany, which was shown in the Paris Salon in 1893.

MR. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON does not like the portraits of him which are given to the world—and no wonder. "The pictures they publish of me," he complains, "vary considerably. They represent every type, from the most godlike creatures to the criminal classes; and their descriptions of me vary in proportion—from a man with a 'noble bearing' to a 'blighted boy.' I don't mind what they say as a general rule, only I did object when somewhere in the States an interviewer wrote, 'A tall willowy column supported his classic head, from which proceeded a hacking cough.' I could not forgive that!"

CONSTABLE's pictures have had another stiff boom in London by reason of the energetic Mr. William Agnew, a dealer who bounced "The White Horse," by Constable, up at one bid from \$6,500 to \$25,000. In 1855 this picture sold at the same auction-rooms (Chrystie's) for \$3,000; but the other day it climbed from \$25,000 to \$31,000, at which sum Mr. Agnew bought it. Sir Edwin Landseer's "Chevy," sold some years ago for \$25,000, brought only \$18,750. It went to Agnew, as did also a landscape by Gainsborough, for \$18,000. These are fancy prices, based on the growing fashion among collectors for the British school of the last century and the limited number of works in the market.

MUSICAL NOTES.

MR. JAKOBOWSKY, the composer of "Erminie," has just produced a new comic opera in Vienna. The score is brilliant and richly melodic.

BARBIERI, the Spanish composer who died recently in Madrid, was a miser, for in a coffer under his bed were found gold pieces to the value of \$30,000.

THE one-thousandth performance of Ambroise Thomas's opera "Mignon" took place at the Opera Comique, Paris, on the evening of May 15. The composer met with an enthusiastic reception. He has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

WHILE dining recently with some friends in Geneva, Verdi announced that in his leisure hours he had composed eight "Ave Marias" for voices alone, with different words to each, written by Boito. These are works of which the world knows nothing. He also told that he had been commissioned to compose a vocal mass, to be sung at the Centenary of San Antonio in Padua in 1895.

"Apollo's Hymn," recently resurrected in Greece, was performed in Paris this week. It was not received with the same unbounded rapture as in Athens. The melody is said to suggest the shepherd's song in one of Wagner's operas. A scientific German believes the discovery to be a fraud and imposition upon the public.

WAGNER'S "Parsifal" will probably be answerable for an alteration of the Austrian Law of Copyright. Hitherto, copy and performing rights in Austria have ceased on January 1, ten years following the death of the author or composer. By a special decree of the Emperor, Mme. Wagner's sole rights in "Parsifal" were, however, extended for a further term of two years, as otherwise the monopoly desired for Bayreuth in regard to this opera would have expired last January, when according to the old law the Austro-Hungarian theaters would have been entitled to perform it gratuitously. An amendment of the law has, however, now been carried in the Upper House, and it is understood it will have no difficulty in passing the Lower, that copyright and performing right (whether literary, musical or theatrical) shall henceforth extend to thirty years after the author's death, or in case of posthumous works to thirty years after publication.

BOOKS.

WHEN giving in our issue of the 12th inst. an account of a book entitled "Sources of the Constitution of the United States Considered in Relation to Colonial and English History," by Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, we thought ourselves justified in concluding, from what seemed clear indications, that the author was an Englishman. Moreover, we concluded, from an abundance of controversial foot-notes, that one, if not the principal, object of the work was to refute the views of the late Douglas Campbell in "The Puritan in Holland, England, and America," so far as he assigns a Dutch origin to many institutions of great importance in our country. The latter conclusion was also reached by *The Albany Law Journal* in extended comments on the book in its issue of May 21. From the *Journal* we learn that the author is the Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia. It appears that in both our conclusions we were in error. In a letter from Philadelphia, Dr. Stevens informs us that, so far from being an Englishman, he is a born citizen of the United States, where his family has resided for more than two hundred and fifty years. He further informs us that his book, though just now published, with a Preface dated January 1, 1894, was written before the publication of Douglas Campbell's "Puritan," the foot-notes having been added since the appearance of the latter. We gladly make these corrections, since it is possible that the views of Dr. Stevens may have more weight with some of his readers on this side of the Atlantic, if they know that the exponent of those views is one of their countrymen. We venture, however, to suggest to the author of the "Sources," that in the future editions which his work deserves and is likely to have, he would do well to date his Preface at some place, and state therein that his book was written before the publication of the work of Douglas Campbell, lest others be misled as the *Albany Law Journal* and THE DIGEST have been.

HUXLEY ON HUME AND BERKELEY.

THE sixth volume of the admirable edition of Huxley's Works, now in course of publication by Messrs. D. Appleton & Company, contains a reprint of his account of Hume in the "English Men of Letters" series, and two papers on Berkeley published in 1871 and 1879.* In a Preface written for this volume Mr. Huxley, repeating what he said in the first volume of this collection, that, if any one has a claim to the title of father of modern philosophy, it is Descartes, points out what he considers the marks of modern philosophy, as contrasted with the ancient. Of these marks the principal, in the words of Descartes, is to "take nothing for truth without clear knowledge that it is such." The great practical effect of this principle is the sanctification of doubt; the recognition that the profession of belief in propositions, of the truth of which there is no sufficient evidence, is immoral; the discrowning of authority as such; the repudiation of the confusion, beloved by sophists of all sorts, between free assent and mere piously gagged dissent; and the admission of the obligation to reconsider even one's axioms on due demand.

It is true, Mr. Huxley admits, that the isolated greatness of Socrates was founded on intellectual and moral characteristics of the same order. He was the first agnostic, the man who, so far as the records of history go, was the first to see that the clear knowledge of what one does not know is just as important as knowing what one does know. Socrates, however, had no true disciples. Of those who listened to him, the greatest, if he preserved the fame of his master for all time, did his best, thinks Mr. Huxley, to counteract the impulse toward intellectual clearness which Socrates gave. The Platonic philosophy is probably the grandest example of the unscientific use of the imagination extant; and it would be hard to estimate the amount of detriment to clear thinking effected, directly and indirectly, by the theory of ideas, on the one hand, and by the unfortunate doctrine of the baseness of matter, on the other.

The development of exact natural knowledge in all its vast

* "Hume, with Helps to the Study of Berkeley." Essays by Thomas H. Huxley. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1894.

range, from physics to history and criticism, is the consequence, claims Mr. Huxley, of the working out of the resolution to "take nothing for truth without clear knowledge that it is such;" to consider all beliefs open to criticism; to regard the value of authority as neither greater nor less than as much as it can prove itself to be worth. The modern spirit is not the spirit "which always denies," delighting in destruction only; still less is it that which builds castles in the air rather than not construct; it is that spirit which works and will work "without haste and without rest," gathering harvest after harvest of truth into its barns, and devouring error with unquenchable fire.

In the reform of philosophy, since Descartes, Mr. Huxley thinks that the greatest and the most fruitful results of the activity of the modern spirit—it may be, the only great and lasting results—are those first presented in the works of Berkeley and Hume. The one carried out to its logical result the Cartesian principles, that absolute certainty attaches only to the knowledge of facts of consciousness; the other extended the Cartesian criticisms to the whole range of propositions commonly "taken for truth;" proved that, in a multitude of important instances, so far from possessing "clear knowledge" that they may be so taken, we have none at all; and that our duty therefore is to remain silent, or to express, at most, suspended judgment.

Mr. Huxley's parting advice to the rising generation of English readers is this: If it is your desire to discourse fluently and learnedly about philosophical questions, begin with the Ionians and work steadily through to the latest new speculative treatise. If you have a good memory and a fair knowledge of Greek, Latin, French, and German, three or four years spent in this way should enable you to attain your object.

If, on the contrary, you are animated by the much rarer desire for real knowledge; if you want to get a clear conception of the deepest problems set before the intellect of man, there is no need for you to go beyond the limits of the English tongue. Indeed, if you are pressed for time, three English authors will suffice namely, Berkeley, Hume, and Hobbes. And you will have had the further advantage of becoming familiar with the manner in which three of the greatest masters of the English language have handled that noble instrument of thought.

FACTORS OF CIVILIZATION.

IN the development of social science, it has happened that only a small section of it was at first investigated in a scientific spirit, while other portions of social phenomena were gradually added to this existing science at later periods. With each addition, the concept of this growing science changed, until at length it practically covered the whole realm of social science. To this historic science has been given the name political economy, and the persons whose attitude toward social questions is determined by its study have been called economists. Every one admits that these names are defective, and many unsuccessful attempts have been made to coin other terms which would make the name of the science correspond more nearly to the phenomena investigated. About 1830, when the economists had already mastered a good portion of the field, a new and abstract classification of the sciences was devised by Comte, and the name "sociology" was given to the science of social phenomena. A movement which followed the introduction of this name was not productive of results. We have come to have in political economy a science without a name, and in sociology a name without a science, both claiming to occupy the same general field. The economists refuse to recognize a name which is associated in their minds with wrong methods and untenable conclusions, while every opponent of the economists, who, stimulated by the word "sociology," seizes upon stray phenomena and from them derives far-reaching laws, imagines that he has discovered a new science, and proceeds to dispossess the "squatter" economists, who have so long held the field without legal title.

The opposition between these two schools of social science is emphasized by different concepts of psychic as well as social phenomena. These concepts may be called the economic and the biologic concepts. Biologic sociologists extend the field of

psychology so far into the province of physiology that the distinction between psychic and vital forces is lost.

One of these biologic sociologists is Mr. Lester F. Ward, who has given to his latest work the title "Psychic Factors of Civilization."* He contrasts psychology with cosmology, the one being a study of the mind and the other of the universe. The mind is then defined in a broad way which makes it include the brain and nervous system, thus making physiology a part of psychology. Before the rise of biology, however, psychology was used in a much narrower sense and sharply contrasted with physiology. Mr. Ward uses the term "psychology" to designate the field of inquiry relating to the connection between bodily states and sensations, and calls those forces "psychic" which unite sensations to bodily states. This field, however, lies in the province of physiology and the forces in question are vital forces.

Mr. Ward, like many other thinkers of the present time, is primarily a biologist. The great scientific victories of the Nineteenth Century lie in the field of biology, just as those of the Eighteenth Century lay in the field of physics and astronomy. We are closing this century with as definite a bias in favor of biologic reasoning and analogy as the last century closed with a similar bias in favor of the method of reasoning used in physics and astronomy. The problems of the Twentieth Century lie plainly in the field of sociology and psychology. Does the mental attitude which the victories of biology have given to the present generation of thinkers promote or retard the development of these new sciences toward which the next generation of thinkers must direct their attention? It is such questions as these that the reading of Mr. Ward's book suggests.

The biologic sociologist starts with a theory of mental life due entirely to studies in other sciences, and having validity only on the supposition that social action is a mere complex of the forces active in the biologic and physical world. This line of thought is emphasized by Mr. Ward. He assumes that protoplasm is not only the physical basis of life, but also the physical basis of mind. Mental processes are described in physiological or biological terms. It is regarded as unscientific to emphasize the *mystery* of the mind, since it is merely a property of the organized body. Nothing is explained, we are told, until it can be reduced to the movement of matter in some form. The psychic forces are ultimately reducible to a physical basis. They have their origin in the human body, and have a more or less definite local seat.

Mr. Ward is very clear in his explanations, so long as he deals with the nervous or vital processes. He describes in a skilful way the cell structure, and traces the nervous currents from their origin to their final culmination in bodily activity. When, however, he leaves the physical side and tries to discover mental processes, his descriptions become vague, and he is unable to break away from the concepts which were useful in his biologic studies. He cannot imagine the mental forces to assume any other form than the vital currents and reactions take on. In this way, his mental phenomena are merely *ghosts* of the biologic world. They act and react, march and counter-march, with all the precision of strictly biologic creatures. Such psychology is merely *ghost* biology, and has not the semblance of a true science about it.

Aside from this there is another even more important cause for the failure of biologic sociology. This is the inadequate conception possessed by biologists of what really constitutes the environment of an organism or of a society. This may appear a surprising statement, as no formula is more common in the writings of this school than that of the adjustment of the organism to its environment. If, however, a close examination is given to what is included under discussion of this relation between the organism and the environment, it will be found that the organism occupies the attention and that the problems of the environment are neglected.

The biologic method is a study of a record of effects from which the causes are to be inferred. The organism is an effect of the contest between it and its environment. Biologists have studied these effects to get at the law of life, but have neglected the environment in which lie the causes of the effects they study. A

* "The Psychic Factors of Civilization." By Lester F. Ward. 370 pp. Boston: Ginn & Co.

direct investigation of the environment would reveal the principles which produce changes in organisms and thus create a progressive evolution. It is possible to obtain deductively in this way what otherwise can be acquired only through inferences from effects. The study of effects in search of causes is much more liable to error than is a study of causes to determine effects.

The truth is that sociology rests on economics as an underlying science, but has its own forces and materials to investigate and its own problems to solve. Sociologists must reach down into the underlying sciences of biology and economics for much of their material, but they cannot admit that the forces creating these sciences are the true social forces without undermining the independence of their own investigations, and making their results mere aggregates of unsorted particulars.—*Professor Simon N. Patten, in Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, May. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CHINESE JOURNALISM.

SLOWLY but surely, says *The Telegraph*, Hong Kong, the Chinese are "catching on" to the advantages of daily papers; there are already three daily papers printed in the Chinese language in Canton, and the native merchants are beginning to understand the advantages of advertising. Until lately, the advertising columns of Chinese papers were patronized only by foreigners doing business in China.

According to the *Figaro*, Paris, the most noteworthy publications in China are at present:

Chen-Pao, (*Shanghai News*) ; *Hu-Pao* (*News of Hu*, another name for Shanghai) ; *Tsing-Pao*, (*News of the Capital*, Peking) ; *Che-Pao* (*Daily News*, Tien-tsin) ; *Kwong-Pao* (*Canton News*) ; *Ling-nam-je-Pao* (*News of Lingnam*, old name for Canton).

All these papers contain carefully written leading articles, discussing questions of international interest, as, for instance, the Pamir-Question. News by telegraph from the Capital and abroad is not wanting, and the usual quantity of murders, suicides, fires, and sporting-items are supplied to the readers just as regularly in China as in Europe.

The editorial comments are nevertheless very amusing to those Europeans who are sufficiently acquainted with the Chinese language to read them. The *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd*, Shanghai, recently published the following items culled from the native Chinese Press:

"It is sad to see how short is the life of man. In Europe they invent remedies against death, but they don't work."

"The seventh son of the Mandarin Ko-Lin is said to have four legs—that is the fault of the Moon."

"Three persons committed suicide by hanging in Canton at one and the same time. That is very good!"

"The rice-harvest promises to fall out very good this year. It is to be hoped that the great examinations in Li-Whah will be just as good. They will take place during the harvest."

"A murder has been committed near the seventh tower of the Great Wall. Two Peking merchants were killed there. It is a blessing that they were not Mandarins."

"As the Emperor was being carried through the Yellow Street, recently, blows were given to the multitude to make room. The mighty Son of Heaven laughed heartily over this."

"The Arch-Mandarin Tui-Men's summer residence on the Yang-Tse-Kiang has been burned down, owing to the carelessness of a lamp-lighter. May the noble Lord be comforted!"

"During a recent review at Manking, Prince Ho-Tu-Lin-Sab (the second son of the late Emperor) swore at the soldiers because the cannons were not polished."

MR. RASMUS BJORN ANDERSON, who was United States Minister to Denmark from 1885 to 1889, was born in the United States, the son of a Norwegian peasant who immigrated to this country in 1836, and settled in the wilds of Wisconsin in 1840. The Wisconsin State Historical Society has published a "Bibliography of Wisconsin Authors," by which it appears that Mr. Anderson has been a voluminous writer, his books in Norwegian and English, together with his articles contributed to various periodicals and publications, being about forty-five in number.

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR,

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

RIGHT-SIGHTEDNESS AND LEFT-SIGHTEDNESS.

M. DE CAMARASA.

ARE you right-handed or left-handed? Nowadays, good shots generally shoot with both eyes open. How are they able to aim,—that is, to bring the object, the two sights of the gun, and the eyes in line? It is impossible to bring more than one eye into the line of sight. Nevertheless, sportsmen assure you that they sight with both eyes, and in fact, at the moment of firing they have both eyes open.

To test the matter, take a piece of card or stiff paper, and make a hole through it with a slender pencil, and, holding it at a little distance before your eyes, look through it, with both eyes open, at a spot on another card lying before you on the table. When you sight this spot, close first one eye, then open it and close the other, and you will find that one eye only is in line with the hole and the dot. It is the same with the sportsman who shoots with both eyes open, one eye only is brought into play. The experiment may be varied by pointing with the finger at a small object several yards distant, when, on closing each eye in turn, it will be found that only one of them is in the line of sight.

Many sportsmen who shoot with both eyes open are excellent shots, and many who formerly shot with one eye closed have changed their method. They are convinced that shooting with both eyes open has real advantages. The object can be seen better, and the distance calculated better, and, at the moment of pressing the trigger, the muscular effort necessary to the closing of one eye is avoided. Many persons, indeed, are unable to close each eye in turn while keeping the other open. Moreover, people are right-handed or left-handed just as they are right-handed or left-handed; that is to say, one eye is more efficient than the other. A person whose right eye is deficient must modify a little the position of the head or of the arms, in order to bring the left eye into line. But there are guns made specially for sportsmen in whom the sight of the right eye is defective, the stocks being so bent that the left eye can be used for sight without change of the normal position. The stock and barrels in fact are alined on two different planes, the distance between which is equal to the distance between the two eyes.

When a gun-maker is making a gun for a person who shoots with both eyes open, it is, therefore, important to know whether the

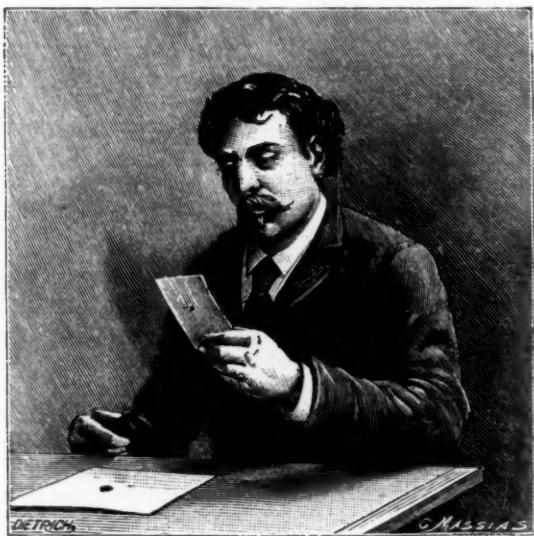


FIG. 1.

marksman is right-handed or left-handed. Of course a left-handed person may learn to shoot from the left shoulder, but for a right-handed man this requires an apprenticeship. As a matter of fact, most people are right-handed, but the exceptions are sufficiently numerous to render it prudent to determine the point before hav-

ing a gun made to order. This is easily done by the experiment indicated in Fig. 1. It is of course possible to bring the other eye into the line of sight, but the stronger eye falls naturally into it.

But the prime object of this article is not to discuss the advantages and inconveniences of shooting with one eye or with both eyes open, whether with weapons of the chase or with weapons of war. I am led to the subject simply because I was assured by an old soldier that he had spent many days under arrest because he was not able to close the left eye when taking aim. The case is assuredly not an isolated one; and I ask myself, would it not be

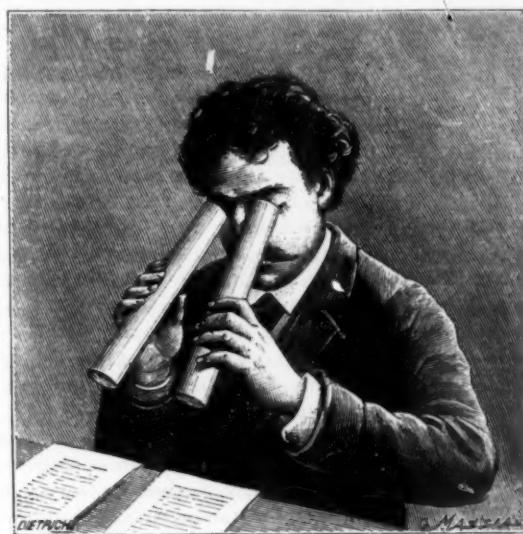


FIG. 2.

more rational to instruct military marksmen to shoot, as so many civilians do, with both eyes open, a method which does away at once with needless efforts, grimaces, and possible punishment?

Apart from this, marksmen are not the only persons who, having to work with one eye at a time, work with both eyes open, even for the most delicate work: watchmakers, microscopists, and others do the same successfully, and thereby effect an economy of effort.

In the course of my experience, I have met a great many people who have never thought of whether they are right-handed or left-handed. I believe, however, it may be asserted without fear of error, (1) that it is possible to utilize one eye only while both are open; (2) that there are right-handed and left-handed persons; (3) that a person is ordinarily ignorant of whether he is right-handed or left-handed until he has made it a matter of experiment; and (4) that the eye to which a person devotes the attention and the will—in other words, the eye with which he regards an object—is the one with which he sees it.

The last fact is sufficiently demonstrated by the experience of microscopists. It may be also verified by taking two paper tubes (Fig. 2), putting one to each eye, opening them at a considerable angle, so as to allow the eyes to fall on two pages of reading-matter at some distance apart. By an effort of will one can read with either eye, but while one eye is occupied the other rests.—*La Nature, Paris, April 14.* Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RÔLE PLAYED BY DUST IN NATURE.

DR. P. LENARD.

WHEN a ray of sunlight falls through an aperture into a darkened room, it is rendered visible as far as it extends. What we actually see, however, is not the ray of light, but the particles of floating dust rendered visible by it. It might appear, at first glance, that the part played by dust-particles in nature is of no great scientific or general interest; as a matter of fact, however, it plays a very important rôle. Dust is an important factor in almost every phenomenon of the Earth's atmosphere. In the first place, it is due to the dust that the heavens are blue. When we lift our eyes to the vaulted arch above us, we see the sunlight reflected by every particle of dust; there is nothing but the dust

between us and the Sun to transmit its light to us. Light traverses all gases, no matter what their chemical composition, in straight lines, and is invisible. The dust intercepts and reflects it on all sides, and makes the whole atmosphere luminous in the same manner as it makes the track of the Sun's rays visible in a darkened room.

Without dust, there would be no blue firmament; the heaven would be blacker than we see it on moonless nights. On this black background, the glowing Sun would shine out sharply, and the same sharp contrast of intense light and deep shadow would characterize the surface of the Earth. There would be nothing to subdue this sharp contrast but the Moon and stars, which would remain visible by day. The illumination of the Earth would be similar to that which we observe when looking at the Moon through a telescope; for the Moon has no atmospheric envelope and consequently no dust in suspension. It is due entirely to the dust that we enjoy our soft, uniformly diffused daylight, for which our eyes are specially adapted; and it is the dust which contributes so much to the beauty of the landscape.

But, while the foregoing explains how the dust makes the whole vault of heaven light, it does not explain why it is chiefly the blue rays of the white sunlight that are reflected, and, only to a small extent, the green, yellow, and red rays.

This is dependent on the size of the dust-particles. It is only the finest of them that are borne by the air-currents into every stratum of air, and it is only these fine, widely-diffused dust-particles that are of any significance in this connection. Now, let us consider the mechanism of light, and the extreme shortness of the ether-waves which constitute its essence. These waves, although all microscopically small, vary considerably in length. The fine atmospheric dust includes many particles large enough to reflect the short blue ether-waves, fewer particles capable of reflecting green and yellow, and still fewer large enough to influence the long red ethereal waves. The red light, consequently, passes through the great majority of the dust-particles, comparatively unhindered; the blue rays, on the contrary, are intercepted and diffused, and so become visible. This is the reason that the finest dust—and so, too, the firmament—appears blue.

So then, the finest dust *appears* blue. You may observe that the wreath that curls upward from the burning end of a cigar is blue, while the smoke drawn through and exhaled is whitish. The particles, in the latter case, have united and become large enough to reflect white light. So, too, in the country, on a clear day, the sky is blue; but, in the city, it appears whitish, because of the greater number of coarse dust-particles in the air. It is especially on mountain-heights that the sky is so intensely blue; because, the rarefied atmosphere supports only the finest dust-particles. At great heights, the sky would be almost black, if there were no dust-particles in suspension. We see it grow pale as we turn our eyes to the lower strata of air toward the horizon.

But why is the sky in Italy and in the Tropics so much deeper blue than with us? Is the dust finer there? As a fact, it really is. Not that finer dust rises there; but in our climate the dust-particles are soon saturated with water-vapor, which makes them coarser. In warmer regions, however, the vapor retains its watery character and does not condense on the floating dust. It is not until the aerial currents have borne it to higher and colder regions that it is condensed to clouds.

This brings us to the most important rôle played by dust in our atmosphere: its influence in determining rainfall, due to the fact that vapor fluidifies upon the dust-particles.

It may be accepted as beyond question that, of all the water evaporated by the Sun from the surface of land and sea, not one drop returns which has not condensed upon a particle of dust as a nucleus. This is easily demonstrated. We fill a large flask with air which has been filtered through cotton-waddings until all the original dust is driven out and the flask is full of dustless air. Into this dustless air turn a current of steam from a kettle, and you will find it transparent, and therefore, invisible. Not a trace of the cloudy appearance we associate with steam. The only thing noticeable is that the inner walls of the flask begin to drip; the vapor condenses here as it cools, because there is nothing else for it to condense on. But blow ordinary dust-laden air into the flask, and the vapor at once assumes the familiar

cloudy appearance due to its condensation on the dust-particles; and it begins to rain in the flask. The reason for this is that the vapor condenses on the dust-particles and freights them until they sink as rain-drops.

Without dust, then, we would have no fog, no clouds, no rain, no snow, no brilliant-hued sunsets, no cerulean sky. The surface of the Earth itself, the trees, the houses, along with man and beast, would be the only objects on which the vapor could condense, and these would begin to drip whenever the air was cooled sufficiently. In Winter everything would be covered with a crust of ice. Our clothes would become saturated with water condensing upon them. Umbrellas would be of no avail. The vapor-laden atmosphere, moreover, would penetrate to our rooms and condense upon the walls and furniture. In short, the world we live in would be quite another world, if there were no dust.

Since scientists began to realize the important part played by dust in the economy of nature, measures have been taken to count the particles in a given space. In London, and in Paris, at the surface, a cubic centimeter has been found to contain nearly a quarter of a million particles; on the top of the Eiffel Tower there are about half as many; while in the high Alps there are only about two hundred particles to the centimeter. A great deal of the dust at high altitudes is cosmic dust, consisting, like the meteorites, of carbon and iron. — *Die Gartenlaube, Leipzig, April 8.* Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CURRENTS IN THE GREAT LAKES OF NORTH AMERICA.

EARLY in 1892, the Weather Bureau published a wreck-chart of the Great Lakes, prepared in the Winter of 1891-92. The wrecks noted on these charts were only those due to meteorological agents, and a striking feature of the chart was the clustering of wrecks in certain parts of the lakes. This suggested that un-



MAP OF GREAT LAKES SHOWING DIRECTION OF CURRENTS.

known currents might play a considerable part in wreckage, and measures were taken to determine the direction of such currents by throwing overboard, at definite points, bottles containing papers marked with the time and place of floating; and when the bottles were picked up, the time and place of finding, were recorded on each paper. The results of this experiment and the conclusions deduced from it are made the subject of a paper by Professor Mark W. Harrington entitled "The Currents of the Great Lakes," which has just been published as a Weather Bureau Bulletin by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The bottles actually picked up were for the most part on shore, and do not amount to more than 10 per cent. of the whole number. A considerable portion of those recovered was found on the Canadian shore. The observations, which could be taken only during the season of navigation, cover the years 1892 and 1893; bottles that were floated in the Autumn, and lodged in ice, were left out of account. The currents shown in the accompanying map are those of the Summer months.

Professor Harrington classifies the currents of the Great Lakes

as follows: (1) *Body currents*. These are due to the general movement of the whole volume of the lake toward its outlet. (2) *Surface currents*. These are due to the prevailing wind. (3) *Return currents*. In the case of Superior, Michigan, and Huron, it will be seen by the map that the main current hugs the one shore of the lake, and, finding no sufficient outlet, crosses to, and returns by, the opposite shore. (4) *Surf-motion*. Owing to this motion, bottles have been found to show a decided tendency shoreward whenever they have come near it, and especially so when the water is shallow.

Professor Harrington was unable to reach any very definite conclusion as to the velocities of the currents; but, in a general way, he concludes that the bottles traveled from four to twelve miles a day.—Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BEES AS MESSENGERS.

IN France, the suggestion has been made that bees might be used as messengers in war; not as substitutes for the carrier-pigeon, but only when pigeons are not to be had or cannot be used. The diminutive size of the bee is its chief recom-

four miles distant. After a few days, when the bees had become familiar with their new surroundings, some of them were removed to a peculiarly constructed receiver (Fig. 1). From this receiver, M. Tagnac let a few out into a room, and soon the bees settled on a plate of honey. While the bees were eating it, he fastened his dispatches to them. As shown in the illustration (Fig. 2), the dispatch is magnified six times. They were fastened with fine lines, and great care was taken not to put any line on the bee's head or wings. When liberated in the open air, the bees immediately flew home. Arriving at the home-hive, they found they could not enter it, because the entrance had been made so small that the papers on their backs prevented them.

M. Tagnac has also made experiments in sending bees over longer distances, by establishing middle stations, but he is not very well satisfied with the results as to time. Lately he has been experimenting with the *Bombus hortorum* and is well pleased with the results.—*Illustreret Familie-Journal, Copenhagen*. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RECENT SCIENCE.

Telegraphy Without Wires.—In reviewing a recent account of Nikola Tesla's writings and researches, Prof. W. A. Anthony alludes, in *The Physical Review* for May-June, to Tesla's assertion, in a recent London lecture, that "ere long, intelligence—transmitted without wires—will throb through the Earth like a pulse through a living organism." To this, the writer remarks "How many people could use the Earth at once? Would not the telephone-girl's frequent answer, 'Line in use,' have to be accepted in that case as at least plausible?"

Artificial Rain.—According to *Cosmos*, Paris, April 21, the Calvados Meteorological Commission, because of the continuance of the dry weather which has now prevailed over a great part of Europe and America for more than a year, is prompted, in its Bulletin, to discuss the artificial production of rain, in which direction no successful result has yet been obtained. American meteorologists have tried in vain to produce it by dynamite-explosions of vast extent; prairie-fires have given no more appreciable results, and these facts prove definitely that neither explosions, cannonades, nor conflagrations can cause the formation of rain-clouds. In France, during the past year, Colonel Baudoin has been experimenting in an entirely different direction; with a kite provided with a metallic wire he has endeavored to discharge the Earth's negative electricity upon the positively electrified clouds, hoping in this way to excite rain. It is difficult to believe in the success of such experiments. As a matter of fact, Colonel Baudoin's experiment is tried every day—nay, every instant—by nature herself. Mountains often pierce the clouds—the Peak of Teneriffe, with its eternal crown, is a celebrated example; even the Eiffel Tower acts like a great fixed kite with metallic conductor; clouds, too, often descend far enough to brush the tree-tops or hillsides, and in none of these circumstances does rain necessarily ensue. In our opinion, continue the authors of the Bulletin, artificial rain is possible of attainment; but it must be attained by augmenting by some outside influence the normal quantity of rain from a rain-cloud, or by determining a fall that is just on the point of taking place.

Metallic Structure Studied by Polishing.—The usual method of studying the crystalline structure of a metal—that of various kinds of steel, for instance—has been to treat a polished surface with appropriate chemical reagents. M. Osmond has recently shown to the Paris Academy of Sciences (April 9) that in certain cases the operation of polishing alone reveals such structure quite clearly. He finishes the operation by using polishing powders softer than the softest constituent of the metal, notably sulfate of barium and precipitated sulfate of lime. The indications of structure lie not only in the particular relief pattern obtained, but also in the order in which its various parts appear.

Glass-Filling for Teeth.—German dentists, according to an article by Reichert in *Zahntechnische Reform*, translated in *The Odontographic Journal*, Rochester, April, are using glass-filling for teeth in cases where the cavities can be easily reached and

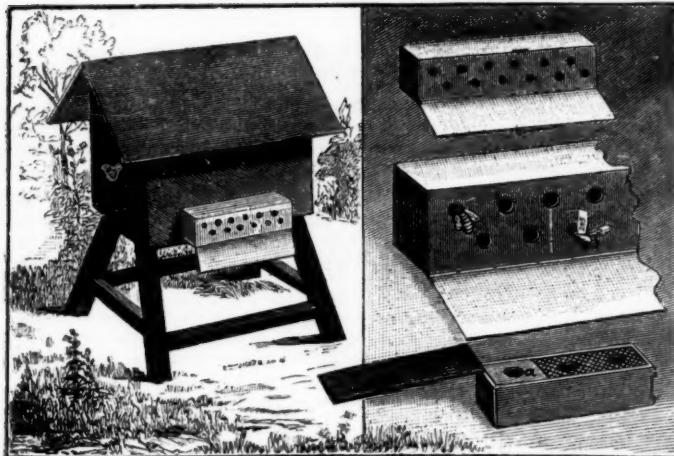


FIG. 1.

dation. At first sight, the project seems unrealizable, because the bees cannot be handled as readily as the pigeons, and, also, because they are subject to many disturbing influences, such as the velocity of the wind, etc.

M. Tagnac, a well-known apiculturist, has conducted experiments on this line with such results that the subject, to say the

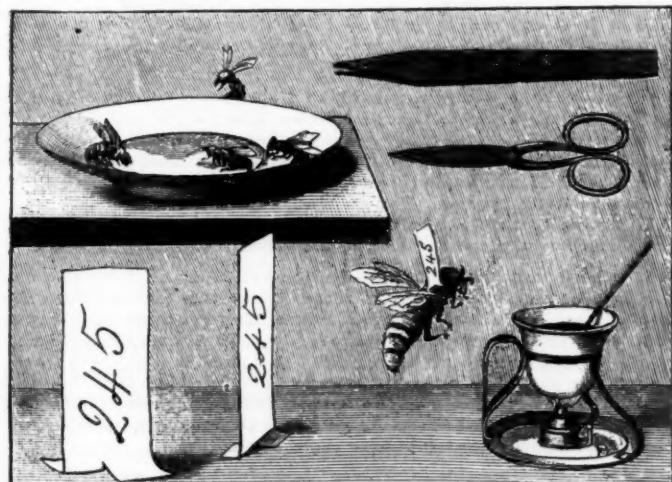


FIG. 2.

least, is worth considering. It has shown that bees find their way back to their hives from distances of about four miles, and that they fly with a velocity of about thirteen miles an hour. On the strength of these facts, M. Tagnac began his experiments. He constructed a portable bee-hive, and took it to a friend about

looked into. The cavity is first prepared as usual, but always in some sharp-angled form, since if the borders are rounded the glass will not hold firmly. A piece of gold-foil is then cut, and inserted on pincers wound with cotton, at the same time gently rotated, so as to form a cup the exact shape of the cavity. The cup so formed is withdrawn carefully—a most delicate operation—and filled with powdered glass mixed with distilled water. The whole is placed over a spirit-lamp until the glass melts, more being added as the mass contracts, until the hollow of the gold is full. The vitreous mass is then taken from the gold-foil, and fastened into the cavity with cement.

Electric Currents of the Skin.—The experiments of Professor Yarchanoff, of St. Petersburg, on this subject are reported in *The Electrical Review*, May 9. On connecting the skin of various parts of the body, by means of clay electrodes, to a galvanometer, various stimuli of the skin, such as light tickling, heat, cold, a needle-prick, sound, light, taste, and smell were observed to cause a strong deflection. Merely opening the eyes, after they had been closed for some time, produced a deflection; and mental efforts, like calculation, had a similar effect. These currents, if they exist, it is remarked, must pass off with the moistened deposits which are constantly expelled, and a new supply of electricity would have to be found somewhere. Its production, says Professor Yarchanoff, perhaps by the decomposition of metals in the food we eat and the air we breathe, must entail upon the organism a continuous strain, and perhaps the fatigue of exertion may be largely due to such causes.

A Human Ostrich.—On April 24, there died under an operation at the London Hospital a man named Owen Williams. As related in *The British Medical Journal*, May 5, he had been suffering from peritonitis and some remarkable form of intestinal obstruction. The post-mortem examination revealed the presence in the intestines of the following remarkable collection, completely blocking them for eighteen inches:

Forty pieces of cork (cut bottle corks).
Thirty pieces of doubled tinfoil.
Nine pennies.
One iron ring (size of a penny).
Ten or twelve pieces of clay-pipe stems.
A leaden bullet.
A rubber ring from a lemonade-bottle.
Three pieces of leather an inch square, string, cotton, newspaper.
A piece of leather, nine inches long, with a stout hook at each end (one of these hooks had been found in perforation).
A piece of string about a foot long, with tinfoil and corks attached.
A few other smaller things.

The man confessed just before his death that he had long been accustomed to gain a livelihood by swallowing small objects. He would probably have continued to do so, but the string that he had swallowed became entangled with the other things, forming them into a connected mass. Several cases of this kind have been recorded in medical history, but most of them have been due wholly or partially to diseased appetite, while in this instance the cause seems to have been entirely the desire to make money.

The Russian Thistle.—This weed, now overrunning the West, is described by Prof. C. E. Bessey in *The American Naturalist*, May. The plant, which is not a thistle at all, but a European variety of the common saltwort that grows on sandy shores from New England to Georgia, was first brought to this country in flaxseed imported from Europe to South Dakota about 1876. The belief, once popularly entertained, that Russian settlers had purposely introduced it as a forage plant, is now generally discredited, but the name has become fixed and will probably continue to be used, in spite of its inappropriateness. The weed first began to be troublesome about ten years after its introduction. Both the Dakotas are now badly overrun with it, and it invaded Nebraska a few years ago. It has appeared also in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Railroads have had much to do with its dissemination, the unsodded ground along the tracks furnishing an excellent place for growth, and the passing trains carrying along the seeds in the autumn. The wind also aids in the work, the nearly spherical plants often breaking off at the root and being rolled along for great distance as "tumbleweeds." The weed is not to be allowed to have everything its own way, however. The Dakotas, Nebraska, and the adjacent States have left no stone

unturned to warn their farmers of it, and the United States Department of Agriculture has not only sent an agent to inspect the invaded region, but has issued a special Bulletin on the subject. The thistle is a common topic of discussion at agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, and Alliance meetings, and it will soon be too well known on the Plains to be allowed to grow unmolested.

Absorptive Power of Glass.—The celebrated law of Kirchhoff, that any substance absorbs those rays that it is capable of emitting at the same temperature, and that the emissive and absorptive powers are proportional in similar conditions, has been tested for cobalt-glass by an Italian physicist, G. B. Rizzo, whose results, reported to the Academy of Turin, are given in *Nature*, April 26. While the emissive power decreases nearly uniformly between wave-lengths 685 and 580, the absorptive power showed decided maxima in the red, the yellow, and the green, having no relation whatever to the emissive-power. In this case, at least, therefore, the law does not hold good.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A SYNDICATE for controlling prices—in American parlance, a "trust," has been formed by European incandescent-light manufacturers.

A BILL has passed the New Jersey House, requiring boards of freeholders to light public roads by electricity within four miles of every court-house.

Two Connecticut telegraph-linemen recently discovered a cross-circuit of rather an unusual kind. It was found that a spider had spun a strong web between two wires, and that the dew and rain held by the web made an electrical connection of substantial magnitude.

RECENT Swedish reports say that an application of electricity to the smelting of iron is to be tried on a commercial scale at Trollhattan, in Sweden, where a great water-power is available to run the dynamos. The process is the invention of Mr. G. de Laval, whose steam-turbine attracted much attention at Chicago last year.

A CAREFUL record kept at Yale for eight years shows that non-smokers are 20 per cent. taller, 25 per cent. heavier, and have 60 per cent. more lung-capacity than smokers. A recent graduating class at Amherst presented a similar difference in favor of non-smokers, who had gained in weight 24 per cent. over the smokers, and in height 37 per cent., and also exceeded them in lung-capacity.

IT is said that the water of the new Manchester Ship Canal is very foul, so much so that it has a bad odor, and Commissioners who recently traveled over the canal to inquire into the advisability of the Queen's taking the same trip are doubtful as to the expediency of such a journey. The trouble is that the canal is fed by the Irwell, Irk, and other small Lancashire rivers, whose purification was not properly enforced before the opening of the great waterway.

A GOOD lubricant, says Mr. Railings, an English engineer, should be thick enough to keep a constant film between the opposing surfaces, but otherwise as thin as possible; it should conduct heat well, contain nothing to act chemically on the lubricated bearing, and be difficult of evaporation and decomposition. Sperm-oil is one of the best lubricants, but it is dear. For low speed and heavy pressures, graphite, soapstone, and grease are good; for high speeds and light pressures, petroleum, olive, rape and cotton oils are excellent.

IN relation to the women-drunkards of Manchester, England, recently noticed in THE DIGEST, the Liverpool correspondent of the London *Lancet* says that the cases alluded to have their parallels in Liverpool in an aggravated form. One woman has been before the magistrates for the 300th time, several women for more than 200 times, while commitments for the 100th time are painfully frequent. These women while in jail are perfectly well and fairly well-behaved. As a rule they are homeless; they get drunk and smash windows on purpose to get into jail, which is practically their home.

PAUL JABLOCHKOFF, who died in Russia on April 6, in his forty-seventh year, will be remembered chiefly from the form of arc-light to which he gave his name—the jablochko candle. In this light, now little used, the two carbons were placed parallel, and burned down together, whence the name, the arc forming across their extremities. It lighted, in 1882, the Avenue de l'Opéra in Paris, the first street in the world to be illuminated by electricity, and thus ushered in an industrial revolution. None of Jablochko's other inventions are now in use, though he died so young, but his name is inseparably linked with the history of electro-technics.

IN connection with flying-machines, says *Power*, has anybody suggested the difficulty of obtaining facility in their use? How many swimmers would there be if the first trial had to be made in mid-ocean, with nothing to prevent the learner from sinking? It is probably mechanically possible to make a machine as well adapted to aerial, as is the bicycle to terrestrial, flight; but while the motion of a bird in the air is not more natural and easy than that of the accomplished rider of the wheel, such facility comes only with an amount of practice which would hardly be practicable in mid-air, should human ingenuity provide us with an aerial bicycle.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE Rev. Dr. Horton, in the Assembly of the Congregational Union held in London, on May 11, denounced the lynching of negroes in the United States, as a reproach to humanity and the Christian faith. The English Press has taken up the matter, and those interested in the subject believe that a popular outcry in England against lynching, which is almost unknown in any corner of the vast Empire of Great Britain, will have good effect upon public opinion in America. It is maintained that no country can have any claim to be considered well-governed in which lynching is possible, and the English Press asserts that the lynchings in the United States are evidences of a weak Government.

Dr. Lunn, who has recently returned from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, has issued a circular-letter to the Bishops and leading clergymen of all denominations of Christians, as well as to leading laymen, asking for their co-operation in the union of Christendom. To this circular Cardinal Vaughan, the Head of the Roman Church in England, replies that there is no need for such a movement. Unity can be found in the Catholic Church. Several leading Congregational ministers have declined to co-operate in the movement. Mr. Gladstone, to whom a circular was sent, is, of course, sympathetic, but declines to state his views on Dr. Lunn's plan. The Archbishop of Canterbury says he is in entire sympathy with the effort toward unity, and directs his clergy to pray for it. In the mean time, Dr. Lunn preaches and edits *The Review of the Churches*.

The English papers announce the provisions of the Disestablishment Bill for Wales. On and after January 1, 1896, the Church in Wales is to be disestablished and disendowed. For the purpose of retaining such property as is left to it, the disestablished Church shall create a Representative body, and this body will be allowed to hold possession of the Churches and Parsonages. The cathedrals will be "nationalized" and maintained as public monuments, but the "representative body" of the disestablished Church will be allowed to hold services in them. The *St. James's Gazette*, in noticing the provision that the endowments shall be given to higher education, museums, and art-galleries, adds that "it is not stated whether there will be a 'national' circus, or a 'national' music-hall kept up by the revenues of the Church."

The American Presbyterians are busily engaged in devising a plan for the federation of those Reformed Churches who hold to a Presbyterian Government. Twelve Articles of "Federation" have been proposed, which will guard the individual rights of the different bodies so federated. The Eleventh Article gives the Council power to open communication with other religious denominations for the purpose of promoting unity.

The Indian Messenger, Calcutta, which is edited by an English-speaking native, and is one of the organs of the Brahmo-Somaj, has a communication from Mr. Brajendrah Seal, in which he shows Mrs. Besant's "ignorance," not only in the science of hypnotism, on which Mrs. Besant is probably as much an authority as Mr. Seal, but with regard to the sacred Hindu mysteries, with which the Theosophist believes she became acquainted in some previous incarnations. Mr. Seal's learning is too abstruse for ordinary Western minds; but it clearly relegates Mrs. Annie Besant to a Western, rather than to an Eastern, sphere of occult knowledge.

THE PRIZE MASS OF PALESTRINA.

THE Rev. Gustave Glaf, in an illustrated article in *Danae's Magazine*, Boston, contributes some interesting statements on Palestrina's influence on Church music.

Giovanni Pierluigi, whose tercentenary was celebrated in February last (see DIGEST, Vol. VIII., p. 491), was born in the year 1526, at Palestrina, the Præneste of the ancient Latium, some five leagues southeast of Rome. From the name of his birthplace he was afterward called Palestrina. His parents, peasants in the Roman Campagna, though not rich, were yet in a position to give their talented son a good musical education. From whom Palestrina received his first instruction in the art which he was destined one day to elevate to a height hitherto unattained, has never been clearly ascertained. It is probable, however, that he entered the school of music founded in Rome by the celebrated Claude Goudimel of Vaison. In the year 1544, Giovanni Pierluigi was appointed organist and choir-master of the cathedral of his native place. In 1551, he was called back to Rome to succeed Arcadelt as maestro di capella, and teacher of the choristers of St. Peter's. By the publication of his first works in 1554, a volume of masses for four and five voices, Palestrina attracted considerable attention, especially as it was dedicated to Pope Julius III. In reward for this, the Pope appointed him singer in the Papal choir, an

extraordinary favor, indeed, as by ancient enactments none but clerics, *capellani cantores*, could be members of the Sixtine choir. Being destined to fulfil a glorious artistic mission for the honor of the Church's ritual, Providence did not forget him, and on October 1, 1555, he was appointed chapel-master of St. John Lateran, which position he held until February, 1561. During this period, he composed his *Lamentations* and *Magnificats*, and the celebrated *Improperia*, or *Reproaches*.

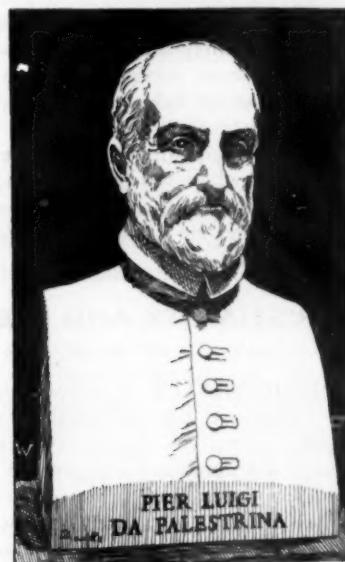
The Council of Trent was brought to a close on December 4, 1563, and the following year, Pope Pius IV. appointed a special commission on the subject of Church music. Cardinal Charles Borromeo was on the committee, and, at his suggestion, Palestrina was requested to write a mass which should have no affinity to any profane air, and in which the words could be distinctly heard. He was told that on the success of his efforts depended the fate of figured music, for, if he failed, it should be forever banished from the House of God.

But his genius was equal to the occasion, and in the short space of three months he had more than finished his task; for instead of one, he wrote three masses, in order to have a better chance of success. On the title-page of his first mass are found these words: "Enlighten Mine Eyes, O Lord," which motto reveals the piety and religious sense of the great composer.

The three masses were performed by the papal singers in the palace of Cardinal Vitellozzo on April 28, 1565, in the presence of Cardinal Borromeo and six others of the Sacred College. The third mass elicited a burst of applause from Cardinals and singers. The victory was gained, and the illustrious composer had earned the title of "Savior of Music," and no one thought any longer of excluding figured music from the Church. On June 29, the prize mass was performed in the Sixtine Chapel in the presence of Pius IV., who exclaimed: "These must have been the strains which St. John the Apostle heard in the heavenly Jerusalem, and which another John has renewed on Earth."

Palestrina gave to his prize mass the title of "Missa Papæ Marcelli," in grateful remembrance of his former patron Pope Marcellus II. It was published for the first time in 1567, in a volume of masses dedicated to King Philip II. of Spain. The mass is written for six voices, soprano, alto, two tenors, and two basses, without any accompaniment. In this respect, all music written in the polyphonic or Palestrina style differs from our modern music, which is more instrumental than vocal, and, therefore, not strictly ecclesiastical, as all church-music should be essentially choral. Neither in the *Missa Papæ Marcelli*, nor in any of the 92 other masses composed by Palestrina, are there any solos, and for this reason the polyphonic style of the Palestrina school will not readily gain favor with the ambitious donnas and dons of the modern choir. In the Palestrina style, every voice sings a real solo part, the one as important as the other, all full of life and vigor, producing a rich, soul-stirring harmony which far surpasses the stage-effects of modern choral music, with its worldly and often sensuous instrumental accompaniment. No modern church-composition can compare with the wonderful *Sanctus* of the *Missa Papæ Marcelli*, with its gorgeous colossal harmonies, an echo of the countless multitudes in Heaven singing in chorus the magnificent canticle, "To the Lamb that was slain," in a voice as the roaring of the sea. Each part of the incomparable mass is a triumph of religious art.

As a reward for the eminent service which Palestrina had rendered to the Church, Pope Pius IV. created expressly for him the position of "Composer to the Pope's Chapel" (Maestro Com-



positore), a distinction, which, after Palestrina's death, was conferred on one more composer only, Felix Anerio. There was no more industrious composer and director than Palestrina. His church-works alone comprise ninety-three masses, sixty-three motets, the vesper-hymns for the whole year (forty-five in number), sixty-eight offertories for five voices, three books of Lamentations, and two books of Magnificats. Thanks to the musical generosity of the two great and art-loving pontiffs, Pius IX. and Leo XIII., thanks also to the untiring energy and profound musical erudition of Rev. Father Haber, the founder and director of the celebrated church music-school at Regensburg, as well as to the prominent members of the St. Cecilia Society, a complete edition in thirty-three volumes of Palestrina's works is now ready, the most appropriate monument erected to the "Savior of Music" after the long lapse of three hundred years. And what is more important still, the heavenly strains of the great master are once more resounding through the cathedrals of many countries in Europe, where the frivolous and worldly church-music of the modern operatic school has been banished, and the House of God has again become a house of prayer.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CHRISTIANITY AND FREEDOM OF WORSHIP.

PROF. V. SOLVIEV.

CHRISTIANITY, as a foundation of rational, moral life, addresses to the individual, as well as the nation, two clear and definite injunctions, having well-defined limits. The maximum limit or absolute ideal is expressed in the injunction: Be perfect; the other, lower, and minimum limit coincides with the natural human principle of justice: Do not to others what you would not desire for yourself. The degrees of approximation to perfection are various and changeable; but the law of justice is the same at all times and for all men. The absolute ideal exists for us only as an ultimate, as a goal toward which we must guide our steps; but justice must be the real, actual basis of human existence, for without justice life has no merit. Indeed, the absolute Christian ideal, by elevating us above the requirements of simple justice, presupposes the realization or fulfilment of those requirements. They constitute the minimum of morality, and any life or conduct, whether individual or national, which does not conform to the minimum standard, is without any rational moral significance, and is merely the outcome and expression of evil animal instinct, no matter what the guise it assumes may be.

One of the most direct and essential applications of the general principle of justice is found in the duty of toleration and respect for the nationality and religious belief of others. This duty is wholly independent of our own subjective attitude toward that belief, of our estimate of its intellectual merit; what is required of us is respect for other's *rights*, not for other's merits. We are bound to recognize the right of others' beliefs to free existence, expression, and normal development, not on the especial ground that we admire the belief itself, but on the general ground that we must grant to others the same freedom that we desire for ourselves. This is a simple and direct corollary from the objective principle of justice. It is an elementary truth which, perceived with perfect distinctness by the Christian Fathers, lost sight of and obscured during the Dark Ages, and re-established after a hard struggle in modern times, now again seems to be in danger of becoming obscured under the influence of blind passion. The only consoling fact we have is that there are but few who are audacious enough to repudiate this truth expressly; the majority, not having lost all shame, resort to all kinds of logical tricks and fallacies in their attempt to make a dead letter of the truth in practice without formally denying it.

The first logical trick of the partisans of religious or national tyranny is based on word-juggling. Since "religious liberty" is used interchangeably with "freedom of conscience," they seek refuge in the plea that conscience is an inner state of the soul, to which external force cannot be applied. A man, they pretend, is free in being allowed to think and believe as he chooses. As long as one refrains from expressing his belief, he is safe from interference. But those who talk about this inner freedom well know that the question at issue relates to the outward mani-

festation, to the right to preach and openly profess one's belief. And since we ourselves are not content with the freedom to believe in our inmost souls, but desire to speak and act in conformity with what we believe to be right, it would seem that we ought to be prepared to grant the *same* freedom to others.

A second and less transparent sophism is embodied in the pretense that religious freedom exists where different cults and churches are tolerated, and where fathers are allowed to bring up their children in their own faith. But this is by no means all that religious liberty implies. It implies first of all that every individual should have the right to change his faith, to decide whether to accept or reject the faith of his fathers. We are not satisfied with the freedom of making Christians of our own children, and insist on protecting others in the right to join the Christian Church. We ought, therefore, to accord to others the same right—the right to make converts or to change their faith.

The third sophism is represented by the contention that the legitimate feeling of national self-preservation prompts protection of the unity of religious worship as the foundation and consecration of national unity and strength. Apart from the consideration that in this contention it is distinctly held that religion is only a means to an ulterior end, and arbitrarily assumed that in a conflict between justice and national egoism the latter must take precedence,—the above argument involves an historical error and an inherent contradiction. The discord between the Catholic and Protestant parts of the German Nation has not prevented it from becoming strong and great, while the forcible suppression of this discord has not prevented Spain from losing its greatness and strength; to which is to be added that coercion does not always succeed in suppressing such discord, as the history of Russian sectarianism amply proves. But the chief defect in the argument lies in the implied separation of the external fact of religious unity or uniformity from the inner significance of the religion in question. We adhere to what we consider the purest form of Christianity. Now, Christianity has definite commandments, among which the fighting of others' heresies is not included. The commandments of Christianity are commandments of justice and humanity; and to protect this religion by unjust and inhuman means is a monstrous contradiction. We can successfully promote Christianity only by the use of Christian means, means in harmony with its own spirit, not by means that are more injurious to it than any external nonconformity. Christianity is not an external fact to which the means used for its furtherance are a matter of indifference; it is, first of all, a spiritual principle which makes those inspired by it averse to all coercive means.

Another trick resorted to is the deliberate identification of tolerance with indifference to religion. Undoubtedly, if I believe in a certain truth, I cannot be indifferent when somebody denies it; but does it follow that I must jump at his throat? There are right ways of manifesting zeal—argument, appeal, demonstration, and, when necessary, self-sacrifice. But there is no room for force. Force is not evidence of strength of conviction, but of weak-mindedness, and often of weakness or even total absence of faith. Again, when all arguments fail, persecution of heretical sects is justified by pointing to the criminal character of certain sects. But this sophism was sufficiently met by the Christian Apostles. Whoever, they said to those who accused Christians of all manner of atrocities, is convicted of crime, should receive fit punishment. But to argue that, because some sects incite to crime, all sects should be persecuted, is as logical as it would be to argue that, because some men commit crimes, all men should be executed.

Finally, admitting that force in religious matters is unjust, undesirable, and futile, some argue that forcible establishment of Christianity is intended, not in the interest of the living generations subjected to coercion, but in the interest of the unborn, who will be Christians, not as the result of force, but as a result of birth into a Christian community. Here, some generations are sacrificed and victimized for the benefit of other generations. Such a view is, perhaps, consistent with some materialistic conception of evolution, but with Christianity it is absolutely irreconcilable. From the Christian point of view all generations are equally important.—*Viestnik Evropy, St. Petersburg.* Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF ISLAM.

JOHN B. DONALDSON, in an article in the recent number of *Our Day*, Boston, after venturing the assertion that "the Columbian Fair made Chicago known at every cross-road in Asia," proceeds to a comparison between Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity, which, he says, are the only living religions which contend for the dominion of the Earth.

Buddhism is popularly supposed to outnumber Christianity with some five hundred million adherents, but more careful estimates put it less, say at three hundred and twenty millions. Max Müller credits them with less than one hundred millions. Strictly speaking, only the monks are Buddhists, and the millions who cast flowers on their shrines may be Shintoists, Confucianists, Taoists, or may embrace other faiths. Many of these, however, are ethical systems or political safeguards rather than real religions. Buddhism is the dominant religion of eastern Asia, as Mohammedanism has been of western Asia. Yet it is losing ground.

Mohammed, with all his imperfections and sins, was a scourge sent of God. He was the iconoclast of his age, and his mission will not be accomplished until idolatry is everywhere rooted out. He held fast to an eternal truth, as well as to an eternal lie, and the truth will prevail. The Mohammedans count Jesus only as "an Apostle," and object to giving God a companion, a rival or a son. The Koran rejects the divinity of Jesus, but it counts Him the only prophet who was sinless. The Moslems are fatalists, and they look for a universal apostasy when the Sun shall rise in the West, a cold wind shall blow from Syria, and they shall be destroyed. The note of universal conquest is not dominant among them.

Islam has its zealous and fanatical propagandists. The University of eleven thousand young students at Cairo is witness of the fact that it is not dead. Its conquest in Africa will continue until Christianity overtakes it. Its mission in opposing image-worship in lapsed churches may not yet be ended.

Judaism made way among pagans for monotheism. Islam may be the modern Judaism, the forerunner which is to destroy fetishism; lift servile races gradually to high altitudes, and lead men to worship one God who cannot abide images or idols.

Islam is a desperately stubborn religion as against Christianity. It despises the faith it conquered and ruled for a millennium in the Levant. It has punished apostates with death. We are compelled to confess comparative failure in missions among them so far. Gen. Lew Wallace says that no Mohammedan has become a true Christian. He must be mistaken. There are some already.

Saxon Christianity is lifting itself conspicuously above not only Oriental Christianity, but above Mohammedanism itself. Mohammedans are learning what justice, education, truth, womanhood and a vital Christianity are. Since 1856, the power of the sword has been lost. Since 1878, Asiatic Turkey has been under the protection of Great Britain, who holds Gibraltar, Egypt, and India, surrounds the Moslem, and rules more Mohammedans than the Sultan and Shah together. Some day, the sons of Ishmael will sheathe their scimitars and say: "There is no God but God, and Jesus the Christ is His incarnate Son." — *Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



"GOD IS GREAT."



"WITH MY FACE TOWARD MECCA."

MOSLEM PILGRIMS.

THE discussion of the means to be taken to prevent the Mecca Pilgrimage from becoming a permanent danger to Europe by disseminating cholera is extremely unwelcome to the Turks. Turkey declined to adopt the recommendations of the recent Health Congress at Paris. Yet the Sultan has voluntarily made a beginning of improving the sanitary conditions under which his subjects perform the pilgrimage. On this subject the *Sabah, Constantinople*, gives the following details:



"I RISE AND SIT BY THE POWER OF GOD."

It is the will of His Imperial Majesty that the steamers which carry pilgrims to the Hejaz shall be each provided with a disinfecting stove and sufficient spraying apparatus. Hence the Admiralty has sent these articles to the steamers which are this year to carry the pilgrims. The stoves have been established in a place specially prepared, and have been tested and found to work satisfactorily.

The steamer *Turk*, with more than seven hundred pilgrims on board, leaves to-day, and will be followed at intervals of two weeks by three more steamers. These steamers have been specially docked and refitted and cleaned. Among the fittings are a sufficient number of hanging tanks for the washings required by religion. There is also a special saloon set apart for the daily worship, and carpeted with rugs for those who wish to join in worship in the congregation. For the duty of leading the worship, a righteous and pious Imam has been appointed to go with each ship. Hitherto, it has been customary for the ticket-brokers to arrange with the steamer companies to set the price of passage at five or six pounds per head. Of this sum, the brokers kept about half. But this year, the *Mahsoussé Steamer Company* has refused to listen to the suggestions of the brokers and has sent out its own men to find customers. Instead of charging five or six pounds, it asks only three pounds for the passage from Constantinople to Jeddah. It thus sets aside all question of profit or loss, and seeks only the welfare of the pilgrims; which act will lead the pilgrims all the more to invoke the Divine blessing upon the Sovereign, great in mercy, under whose beneficent reign their comfort is so fully attended to.

The preservation of health is a first object in this case. The sanitary officers will carefully inspect the pilgrims before the *Turk* is allowed to depart. Notwithstanding this examination, another examination will be made by the sanitary officers at Clazomene. There the pilgrims will all be disinfected and treated with vapor before the steamer is allowed to touch at Smyrna or to continue its journey to the Red Sea. — *Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE JAPANESE.

WRITING from Tokio, Japan, Dr. George L. Perrin contributes some interesting information on the "Religious Elements of Japanese Life," in *To-Day*, Philadelphia. Japan has a purely national religion in Shintoism. It is not an imported religion. It is purely Japanese. It dates back to the early days of Japanese history. Its traditions, symbols, gods, and some of its ceremonials are still in favor with the Imperial Government.

But not only has Japan had a national religion all her own, but her people have for fourteen centuries been earnest devotees of the great Indian religion. Buddhism came to Japan through Korea about the year 552 A.D. In less than a century, it had practically supplanted Shintoism and become the chief religion of the land. And though its progress was so rapid, its hold was also

strong, and it became at once the avenue and the inspiration for a new civilization. Under the quickening touch of this masterful influence, classic literature was born, medicine and art were introduced, and the Japanese nation was trained into maturity and refinement. It is, indeed, true that the old authority of Buddhism has passed away. Nevertheless, the single city of Kioto, half as large as Boston, boasts more than three thousand temples and perhaps eight thousand priests. True, Kioto is one of the great strongholds of Buddhism; but every city of this size will number hundreds of temples and priests, every town of twenty thousand people will number scores, every village and hamlet has several, while shrines and images are met with everywhere—beside the road in the most isolated and out-of-the-way places, on river banks, beside the roaring cascades, on overhanging cliffs, far up the rocky mountain-side and on the mountain's summit.

Though Confucianism has often been called a philosophy rather than a religion, its moral precepts have been regarded as so authoritative in the minds of the upper classes of Japan that its sanctions have been like those of religion. It cannot, therefore, be omitted as an element in our estimate of the religious life of the people. It was introduced into Japan early in the Christian Era, but lay in a dormant state during that middle period of the great ascendancy of Buddhism. Early in the Seventeenth Century, under the influence of Ieyasu, the great prince and warrior, its classics were first published in Japan. From that time down to the revolution of 1868, a period of more than two hundred and fifty years, the Confucian morals were the foundation of law, of the whole social fabric and of every boy's education.

But if the Japanese have been hospitable to the ethics of China and the religion of India, they have also been hospitable to the great religion of the West. Christianity was introduced into Japan by St. Francis Xavier in the year 1549. So warm was its welcome, and such strides did it make, that in thirty-five years thereafter it had won more than six hundred thousand followers. In fifty years, it had a million disciples. And these were not in one part of the Empire nor from one class of the people. Christianity had penetrated into every part of the land, and its disciples were from all classes, noble and peasant, artisan and Buddhist priest. Nor can it be said that Christianity had taken but a superficial hold upon the people. Early in the Seventeenth Century the disciples were subject to the most bitter and relentless persecution, emanating from the highest official sources. Hundreds of priests suffered martyrdom, churches were razed to the ground, disciples were forced to trample upon the Cross, then imprisoned or banished. These barbarous edicts against Christianity continued in force down to about the year 1873. And yet, after two hundred years of unceasing persecution, when it was supposed that the last vestige of the Western faith was utterly stamped out of the country, it was found that the fire had never really ceased to burn upon the altar, and several hundreds of disciples, descendants of the early converts, were ready to welcome the missionaries after the restoration, and proclaim their Christian faith. In 1890, the Catholic population of the Empire was above forty-two thousand souls.

But it cannot be said that Japan is partial to Roman Catholicism. The first Protestant missionaries arrived in Japan in 1859. The first convert was baptized in 1864. The first Church was organized in 1872. Only nineteen years later, that is, in 1891, there were more than thirty-four thousand members of all Protestant churches. There were one hundred and sixty-four native ministers and three hundred and forty-nine theological students.

The discriminating student must reach the conclusion that nearly every page of Japanese history bears witness that the people of this ancient civilization have ever been feeling after God; that they have ever been seeking some solid standing-place on which to rest the feet of their faith. And they have never sought more earnestly than they are doing now. If they have sometimes seemed too lightly to abandon the old for the new, it is less because they lacked sincerity than because God made them mercurial.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE one hundred and sixth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was convened on Thursday, May 16, in Saratoga. The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Mutchmore, of Philadelphia, was elected Moderator by a majority of twelve votes.

NOTES.

THE Century Company is about to publish a volume entitled "Roger Williams, the Pioneer of Religious Liberty." It will give an impartial account of one whose principles, both political and religious, were offensive to the authorities of Massachusetts Bay, and who was regarded by them as a stubborn heretic and disturber of civil peace. Morton, Hubbard, and even Winthrop wrote against him with a partisan and prejudiced pen.

THE Salvation Army has met in conference in New York, under the presidency of Commander Ballington Booth. Five hundred "staff officers" were in attendance. It is reported in a New York paper that Bishop Tuttle, of the Episcopal Church, St. Louis, has joined the Army. The Bishop has publicly indorsed their work, in the same way as Dr. MacArthur, the Baptist pastor, of New York, and several other leading clergymen have done.

GREAT interest centers in the decision of the Presbyterian General Assembly, concerning the appeal of Dr. Henry Preserved Smith, who, suspended from the ministry by the Presbytery of Cincinnati, appealed to the Synod of Ohio, but the Synod declined to sustain the appeal. The last General Assembly censured the Lane Seminary Board for retaining Dr. Smith in his professorship. The charges against Dr. Smith are similar to those upon which Dr. Briggs was convicted.

The New Church Review, published in Boston, a quarterly journal of "Christian Thought and Life" set forth by Emanuel Swedenborg, has reached its second number. Its first article, on "What the New Church Stands For," by James Reed, is of some interest, although it adds but little to our knowledge of Swedenborgian doctrine. There is also an article on "The Relation of the New Church to the Universal Church," by William Donovan, which is also a statement of the views of Emanuel Swedenborg on the final reconciliation of man to God.

The Interior, Chicago, asks, What would the average American think if some local magnate claimed and exercised the right to appoint for life the pastor of the village church? If, in addition to this, a man could sell to another for a stipulated price the right to impose a minister on a congregation, would he not feel indignant? Such proceedings take place and are lawful in England. But the present English Government is not inclined to deal tenderly with abuses, however ancient. A Bill has passed its second reading in the Commons which is designed to modify and restrict what in English parlance is known as the sale of church-livings. The Radicals opposed the Bill. In this instance, at least, they were true to their political appellation. They were not content with a slight abatement of a crying evil. They prefer the radical cure: Disestablishment.

THE Roman Catholics of New York and its vicinity are preparing to make many pilgrimages this Summer to the little St. Anthony's shrine in Butler, New Jersey, which is in charge of a community of Franciscan Friars. It is expected that several thousands will journey there to offer their prayers in common. There are to be several days of special ceremonies. Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate, will officiate on one occasion. The first notable service will be on Decoration Day. Pilgrimages, like those to be held at Butler, are a common occurrence in Catholic countries in Europe, but they are somewhat of a novelty in America. The Franciscan Fathers in charge of the shrine at Butler are planning to make it a place of devotion equal to many European shrines.

DR. MACARTHUR, the Pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, New York, says: "The dangers of Romanism as a religious political machine must not be lost sight of. The Roman Church is opposed to the prime essentials of American citizenship, and to it may be ascribed the political venality of our municipal government and the political strength of the saloons. When has the Roman Church uttered her thunders against the saloon power as she has against our schools? Why does not this Church use its tremendous power against the saloon? True, here and there we hear a poor, weak voice crying out against this wrong, but what I may justly criticize is the evident apathy of this great Church and its eloquent silence on this question. Within the term of my pastorate the Catholic Church has received from the general fund in this city the vast sum of \$1,213,000. During that same period all the churches of the Protestant denomination have received but the insignificant sum of \$75,000. And so it goes throughout our broad country."

THE third Tabernacle which has held the vast audiences who for many years past listened to the preaching of Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, has been burned to the ground. Dr. Talmage and his Trustees were under the impression that the building had been destroyed by an electric spark. But Mr. Ira D. Sankey, the well-known Evangelist, who was in the Tabernacle during Dr. Talmage's sermon on Sunday, saw a man high up in the organ-loft just before the flames were noticed. He saw the shadow of a man move across the windows in the second gallery and disappear in the direction of the organ-loft. He watched the shadow with some interest, because it seemed odd that any one should be moving about up there when the church was so quiet. Five minutes later the Tabernacle was in flames and Mr. Sankey thought of the shadow.

In the mean time the Rev. Dr. Talmage has started on a six months' tour in the Orient, and has wisely determined never again to preach in a building which is not paid for. The church was heavily insured, and all outstanding debts and mortgages will be paid.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

PRUSSIA AND THE CATHOLICS.

THE Catholic Press in Prussia, encouraged by the success of the agitation for the re-admittance of the banished Religious Orders into Germany, has, for some time past, called attention to the fact that the number of Catholic officials in Prussia is very small in proportion to the Catholic population. The Catholic Press has, therefore, begun an agitation to establish parity between the Protestants and Catholics in this matter, which has resulted in an interpellation and a debate on the subject in the Prussian House. The Protestant Press, however, has not been silent; but it has confined itself chiefly to the attempt to prove that the Catholics have already a fair share of offices.

Thus, the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin, the official organ of the Protestant gentry and bureaucracy in Prussia, points out that the Catholic population has, proportionally, a very small number of students at the universities and colleges, and thus the number of men of Catholic faith who are fitted to occupy positions of trust is proportionally much more limited than among the Protestants.

The *Germania*, Berlin, thinks that this argument is very weak. It may be that the Catholics are less willing to enter the lists with their Protestant fellow-citizens to obtain official positions, but there is, nevertheless, a sufficient number of Catholics who are fully qualified to be employed in the administration of the country, if the State chooses to make use of their services.

One of the most powerful arguments so far produced against the Catholics is by the Earl of Hoensbraech, whose defection from the Order of Jesuits created such a stir last year.

Von Hoensbraech, in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, declares that it cannot be denied that Prussia excludes, in a great measure, the Catholics from the higher offices, and that she has perfectly justifiable reasons for pursuing this course. His argument proceeds as follows: The nature of our modern Government and the doctrines of the Catholic Church exclude the possibility of the desired parity. Nor does the Prussian Constitution warrant an increase of the number of Catholics in high official positions.

Article XII. of the Constitution declares that every one may be put into the full enjoyment of all civic rights—which includes the right to compete for office—if his religious creed does not prevent the fulfilment of the duties connected with these rights. The State has, therefore, a constitutional right to reject all candidates whose conscientious scruples would prevent them from fulfilling these requirements. A strict Catholic cannot obey the State in all things. According to Catholic doctrine, the Church is the highest and last authority on all questions. Nothing is excepted, the family and the school, the army and the custom-house, science and art—all circle around that one center—the Catholic Church. The Pope is the Sovereign of Sovereigns, appointed by God, and the highest judge, to whom all others owe obedience. If, therefore, the Pope condemn the Constitution of any country, the Catholics must believe that this Constitution is utterly wrong and worthy of condemnation.

Nothing can illustrate this better than the famous Bull *Ausculta, fili carissime*, which Pope Boniface VIII. addressed to Philip the Handsome, of France. In this message, the Pope says: "Do not, my son, imagine that you have no Superior, or that you are not subject to the highest Hierarch of the Church. Whoever may say so, he is an infidel. The Apostles said: 'Here are two swords,' and the Lord did not answer: 'There are too many,' but 'It is enough.' He who denies that the civic sword is in the hand of Peter, disregards the word of the Lord: 'Put away thy sword.' Both swords are given to the Church, the spiritual and the civic. One is drawn for the Church, the other by the Church. The one is in the hands of the Priests, the other in the hands of the Kings and warriors; but the latter may use it only according to the will of the priests and only as long as the priests permit it." That was the language of the Middle Ages. This language has been softened a little; but the power of the Pope remains the same. Orthodox writers sometimes say that this unlimited power of the Pope is only an indirect one; but, practically, the Pope claims this right, even over Protestants, who become, when it suits him, subject to his jurisdiction because they

are baptized Christians. We need not go far back in history to find illustrations of this. In 1815, King William I., of the Netherlands, desired to give a Constitution to his people. But the Catholic Hierarchy managed to prevent this, on the grounds that to take the oath upon this Constitution would force good Catholics to disregard the dearest rights of the Church. The Articles objected to were the following: 130. Freedom of religious belief is guaranteed to all; 131. Equal protection will be granted to the adherents of all religious creeds; 132. All subjects of the King, irrespective of their religious belief, have the same civil and political rights, and are eligible to all offices and honors without any exception whatsoever; 133. The public service of all cults is permitted unless they create disorder and disturb the public peace; 136. The King shall see to it that the adherents of all religious creeds obey the laws of the State. The protest against the Articles, in which they are characterized as opposed to Christian principles and tending to suppress the Church, was signed by the Bishops of Ghent, Namur, and Tournay, and the General Vicars of Mecheln and Lutlich.

Another instance of how the Church regards religious liberty is to be found in the history of the Republic of Ecuador. Garcia Moreno, who was President of Ecuador from 1861 to 1865, and from 1867 to 1875, endeavored to make the Republic a strictly Catholic State. His Concordance with Rome, 1862, contains the following: "The Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the State, to the exclusion of every other cult and every religious body which the Church condemns. All schools are under the supervision of the Church, and the Bishops have the sole right to direct what books should be used. Civil tribunals cannot judge persons in Holy Orders." The Constitution contains the following articles: "No man can be eligible, or elector, for any public office, who does not recognize the Catholic faith. Every one who professes adherence to a religious body which is condemned by the Church loses his rights of citizenship."

The Articles objected to in the Constitution of the Netherlands are almost verbally the same as the paragraphs in the Prussian Constitution, guaranteeing perfect liberty of religious belief to all Prussian subjects. It is easy to see by the foregoing that a Catholic official owes, in the first place, allegiance to the Pope. If differences arise between the Government and the Pope as head of the Church, every official professing to be a good Catholic must obey the Pope alone, and may not carry out the provisions of any law contrary to the doctrines of the Church. Is it, in view of all this, possible for Prussia to grant the parity which the Catholics demand with regard to the high offices of the State?

—Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE proposal to meet the cost of the British navy by the sale of some of the Government shares of the Suez Canal has caused much surprise in the far East. This attempt of the Radicals to get in the thin edge of the wedge for their "Little England" policy is looked upon as suicidal to the interests, not only of Great Britain, but of the Colonies as well.

A writer in *The Mail*, Rangoon, summarizes the situation as follows: As, a hundred years ago, the French settlements in India paved the way for the growth of British power, so again, by a strange irony of fate, it was France who was working for the aggrandizement of England by building the Suez Canal. For England withheld her capital, and the result was that the Canal was made with Egyptian labor, indeed, but by means of French enterprise and money. But no sooner was it an accomplished fact than Britain realized what an opportunity she had lost; and she began to understand what supremacy in the Canal would mean in the event of war with a European Power. The only course open to her was to repair the error which she had committed by striving to obtain such a place in the management of the Canal as would make her virtually mistress of the whole in case of emergency. The returns of the first few years' traffic amply proved how large was the proportion of British trade, compared with that of other nations which made use of the waterway; but this gave the British little opportunity of influencing the councils of the Directorate, and no chance of gaining a footing in the management. England's opportunity came at the end of

1875. Khedive Ismail, driven by the confusion of his finances, was then forced to seek a market for his 176,602 shares in the Canal, and Lord Beaconsfield stepped forward with £4,000,000, and redeemed the short-sightedness of Lord Palmerston twenty years before. True, the Egyptian shares had already been mortgaged to the Canal Company for twenty-five years from 1869, and their possession gave no right to representation in the administration of the Canal. Nevertheless, the fact of their possession so strengthened the position of Great Britain that, in February, 1876, the Company conceded ten votes to the British Government.

On the 1st of July of this year, the mortgage on these shares expires, and the British Government comes into the full rights of shareholders; moreover, British capitalists own other 30,000 shares, 200,000 remaining in France. But no holder of less than 25 shares is entitled to vote at the meetings, and on these grounds scarcely 50,000 of the French shares are entitled to representation. It is, therefore, evident that, after July 1, England must be predominant in the councils of the Canal. And is this the moment which the Radical Party chooses to raise the cry for selling the shares? To whom are they to be sold? Possibly to Egypt, so that, as soon as the British occupation ends, they may fall an easy prey to France, who would not again let slip an opportunity of securing them; or possibly direct to France, who would doubtless pay a good price for them. India is more than indirectly interested in the question; but, unfortunately, India has even less chance to be consulted than usual. There is only one course, besides keeping the shares, which might be pursued without danger, namely, to sell to the Australian Government. There is ample proof that Australia is willing enough to draw closer the bonds of interest and sentiment which bind her to the Mother Country. To hand over to her a share in the administration of the great waterway between Europe and the Pacific would at once be a means of emphasizing the fact that our interests are hers. The difficulty lies in the question whether the Australian Colonies have money to spare for an enterprise in which their interest is not a vital one. At least the fact remains that to none other than Australians should England's interests in the Suez Canal ever be surrendered.—Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

ENGLAND is about to add another large tract of land to her possessions in Africa. The English have sent an expedition against King Kabbareba of Unyoro, to "protect" the interest of Uganda, where Mwanga, the son of the famous King Mtesa, the friend of Stanley, now reigns. This will lead to the complete subjection of the country between the Victoria Nyanza and Lake Tchad, and will break up the power of the Mahdi. Sir Gerald Portal's projects are therefore likely to be carried out. According to *The London Times*, he advised that England should introduce the same system in Uganda which has worked so well in India and Egypt. The native Prince may be left in his place; but he should be compelled to rule under the supervision of a British Resident Commissioner, who will have under his immediate command a force of British troops, and who will appoint the heads of the different Government departments. Uganda will undoubtedly prove to be a valuable possession, especially if the railroad from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza is built. The country is fitted for all kinds of tropical produce, especially coffee.

This new extension of the British Empire has drawn attention to the fact that England has as yet no native troops in Africa, where the heat is far more fatal to European soldiers than the arms of the native enemies.

The Westminster Gazette, London, says: "How long shall we have to wait before Great Britain does something of the same kind? Year by year, we complacently add thousand-mile patch to thousand-mile patch in Africa, and the need of forming some sort of Black Legion to defend our borders never seems to dawn upon us. It is true that we have a few West Indian troops, and Commissioner Johnston has obtained a



—Pall Mall Budget, London.

handful of Sikhs from India, but there is no reason that we should have to bring soldiers from over the sea. There are plenty of warlike non-Mohammedan races under our rule in Africa who are able and would be glad to furnish excellent troops. Whenever we have a brush with Fodi Silah it is distressing to find how many home-bred soldiers are among the sick and slain. What is the object of wasting Europeans in regions where the heat is fatal?"—Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SILVER-QUESTION.

MEXICO is one of the countries specially interested in the settlement of the Silver-Question; and the statement has been made that the Mexican Government contemplates an increase of 25 per cent. on the duty of all goods imported from countries opposing the unrestricted use of silver. The report is officially denied.

The Universal, Mexico, a semi-official paper, has this to say on the subject: "India, Ceylon, South Africa, and Latin America have not, during the present silver-crisis, ceased to increase their production and importation, and, excepting the lack of equilibrium in their Budgets, they have rather gained than lost by the depreciation of silver. The situation of the gold-countries is not at all advantageous. The decrease of their commerce causes unevenness of their Budgets. Their products have to face the competition from silver-countries, which forces them to limit their production, and even to close some of their factories altogether. Foreign debtors make difficulties, retard payments, or suspend them altogether, and the thousands of millions which silver-countries owe to nations with a gold-standard threaten to end in smoke, in the face of a general bankruptcy. It is not, therefore, surprising that the Governments of silver-countries and the creditors and producers in gold-countries agitate for Bimetallism. The Governments of silver-countries have an easy way of escape: bankruptcy. Italy has just reduced the interest of her debt, and Guatemala has suspended the payment of hers. Arguments about honor are of no avail in the face of this threatening situation. The only countries who dare not fail to meet their obligations are those that are threatened with a foreign war, because such a war is generally carried on with capital derived from foreign loans. India, China, and Latin America are not threatened with war, and no one will be surprised if they reduce or suspend payment; but such a suspension would cause great harm to the gold-countries who are the creditors of silver-countries. If payments are suspended, the Governments will recover their repose, and they can then concentrate their efforts to relieve the situation by assisting exports, and thus the silver-countries will continue to be dangerous competitors to the nations with a gold-standard. It is astonishing that England will not see this. A gold-standard is nothing but a premium granted to the exports of silver-countries. England, the champion of Free-Trade, will not be able to persist much longer in a conduct which robs her people to enrich strangers, and, indeed, the movement for the restoration of the white metal is growing in the British Isles."

The sentiment in the Colonies is largely in favor of a silver-standard. It is, therefore, interesting to find the following advocacy of gold in an Eastern paper.

The Penang Gazette, Straits of Malacca, says: "What we urgently need is a gold-standard, and its introduction would be an honest attempt to place us all upon a sound footing, and to enable the many who are employed in the Colonies to save with the knowledge that, whatever provision they are able to make for themselves and their families, will be devoted to that end, and will not be wrested from them so that banks can pay large dividends or merchants can add pound to pound without regard for those whom they ruin in so doing. At present, the bulk of the community find that the dollar is a great fraud; it has fallen from its former high estate and is now a debased coin. People find themselves unequal to the task of raising the dollar to anything like its former state of respectability, and they will be glad to welcome something that has a known and certain value."

The German merchants at Shanghai, following the example of their fellows at Hong Kong, have signed an address to the Foreign Office at Berlin, asking for legislation with a view to the stability of silver. Under the present condition of affairs there

is a heavy falling-off of German exports to China and a consequent heavy loss to German capital.

The Celestial Empire, Shanghai, comments upon this: "We don't suppose that, separately considered, the appeal of our German neighbors will have a great effect at Berlin, any more than the lengthier representations of the local branch of the China Association have had upon the British Government, but still every voice swells the mournful chorus from silver-countries, and the refrain most likely to linger in the ears of the people at home is that the injury will in the long run really fall upon them and their export industries."—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN ASIA.

RUSSIA is not only extending her sphere of influence in the regions which separate her from India, but she is also straining every nerve to develop the great Empire which bounds China on the North. For this purpose, she is constructing the longest railroad that has ever been planned, carrying Western civilization into the most distant parts of Asia.

According to the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, St. Petersburg, the Trans-Siberian Railway will not pay its way for many years to come. The original cost of the road is 300 million roubles, and the traffic will be drawn from agriculture, mining, and hunting. As yet, however, the total value of the farm-produce likely to be transported by this line amounts to not more than 41 million roubles, and that of the mines to 25 millions. There will be, of course, some passenger-traffic, but to a large extent it will consist of persons traveling free or at very low rates. Nevertheless, the railway will be of great importance in colonial development. The region east of the Ural has an area of five million square miles, or twice as large as Russia in Europe. With the exception of about 350 million acres in the North, and the deserts or steppes of the South, this land is fit for cultivation. The population numbers at present only four and a half millions. This gives to every family 210 acres, as against 10 acres on the European side of the Ural Mountains. The discontented peasantry of the West will be carried East, and given new homes. This will assist the Treasury in two ways: The districts which will be evacuated will be better cultivated, and the new lands will cease to be valueless.

The Statesman, Calcutta, remarks on this: "The social effect of such an outlet must be of the highest importance to the State, and, like our own Colonial opportunities, they may supply to Russia the best means of escaping from the consequences of Nihilism, Socialism, and Anarchy. Two million families between the Ural and the Ussuri would yield about 600 million roubles. Such a forecast may be sanguine or the reverse, but at least it is certain that an immense impetus will be given throughout Northern Asia to every kind of industry. At present, mining is conducted uniformly at a loss, owing to the absence of communication and the cost of labor. The Trans-Siberian Railroad will change all this and inaugurate a new era of prosperity, which we can well afford to regard with sympathy. What, in the course of the generations, a powerful European race to the north of India and China may find themselves impelled to do, belongs to the region of speculative romance. Just now it is enough that the prospects are all on the side of peace and civilization."

The Standard, London, says: "The Trans-Siberian Railroad will be put in communication with the Central Asian Railroad. The latter extends from the Caspian Sea to Samarcand. In addition to its activity on land the Russian Government endeavors to open up Siberia by an extension of the shipping in the Eastern ports. The Russian Volunteer Fleet has been guaranteed a yearly subsidy of 600,000 roubles until the year 1903. This fleet consists now of nine vessels, to which six more will be added before 1903. These ships are all so constructed as to be readily mounted with four heavy guns and several others of less caliber. As they are of the *Teutonic* or *Paris* type, they form a respectable addition to the Russian navy."—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE *Matin*, Paris, declares that President Carnot has definitely made up his mind not to appear as a candidate for the Presidency in the elections, which will take place in November. The paper says that the President does not wish to increase the antagonism between the several political parties in France, and that he regards it as his duty to set an example of avoiding undignified intrigues for a renewal of power.

The Duke of Coburg's Annuity.—The Coburg Annuity still excites considerable interest in England, on account of Mr. Alpheus Morton's motion in the House of Commons that this annuity to the Duke of Edinburgh, now Duke of Coburg-Gotha, should cease. The matter would be of little interest to the public outside of England, were it not for the fact that the prestige of the Royal House of Hanover is markedly lowered by these discussions.

The Daily Chronicle, London, says: "In proportion as Englishmen have been lavish to the members of their Royal House, so they expect a certain return of chivalry and honor. *Noblesse oblige*. The Duke no longer shares the Queen's intimate councils, and if we were at war with Germany he would be obliged to assist the head of the German Federation in destroying the ships he used to command, in slaying our soldiers, and ruining our commerce."

The Daily News, London, expresses itself in equally caustic sentences: "Nobody has defended the conduct of the Duke of Coburg. The general, if not the universal, opinion undoubtedly is that he ought to have surrendered the whole of the sum he received from the taxpayers of this country when he succeeded to a foreign throne. It is difficult for ordinary mortals, with vulgar and plebeian ideas of dignity and self-respect, to understand the tenacity with which the Duke of Coburg clings to this allowance."

The Times, London, would have commended the Duke for its spirit had he renounced both his annuities instead of one only. "But the Government could not take the initiative in a delicate matter of this kind. Above all, we deprecate and deplore that departure from the honorable traditions of the House of Commons by which certain members are ready, for the sake of a little momentary notoriety or for the sake of confirming their personal reputation as stalwart democrats, to sacrifice in the eyes of foreign nations the dignity of the House and of the country."

The Morning Post, London, defends the grant: "How should Great Britain, in her position in the comity of nations, behave toward one of her Princes? In becoming a foreign Sovereign, the Duke of Coburg has not ceased to be an English Prince. There is an obligation to him personally from the Nation; but there is involved besides the reputation of the country in the face of the world in its discharge of solemn engagements and its regard for the honor and dignity of its sons. Are we to be meaner, asked Mr. Balfour, than any country in Europe? That question met with a proper response in Sir William Harcourt's reminder that the House of Commons was dealing not with the consideration of the income of the Duke of Coburg, but of what it was fitting to do with respect to the son of the Queen, and to him in his capacity of an English Prince."—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Did England Assist the Brazilian Insurgents?—During the late revolution in Brazil the American correspondents frequently complained that the rebels received assistance from England.

The South American Journal, London, draws attention to the alleged duplicity of the English at Rio Janeiro, and demands that the charges of the Americans be investigated. "Now that the insurrection has ended, we are getting at the true inwardness of the movement. The boasted solidarity of the revolt had no existence, and the sources which kept it alive were, in fact, of an extraneous character. As to the pecuniary and other resources of the revolt, serious statements are being made, so serious indeed that we think they ought not to be permitted to pass without some notice in the House of Commons. The correspondent at Rio de Janeiro of *The New York Herald* informs that journal that a report is current there 'that, with the documents found among Admiral da Gama's effects, were papers showing conclusively the complicity of British and Portuguese officials in attempting to restore the Monarchy in Brazil.'

"We do not assume responsibility for this grave indictment; but the matter it contains is of such a character that the honor and the far-reaching interests of our country, and in Brazil particularly, must suffer if it goes without challenge, and is not made the subject of close and impartial inquiry. We repeat that some independent Member of the House of Commons should move with a view to arriving at the actual facts of the case. Again, we are assured that the funds in aid of the revolution were to a very con-

siderable extent derived from Europe, whence they came in the form of drafts on the European banks in Rio de Janeiro, and are also understood to have been liberally supplied by certain wealthy coffee-planters in San Paulo, in unavowed sympathy with the Monarchist cause."

The Bonds of Australia.—"We cannot easily shift for ourselves," says a writer in the *Augsburger Zeitung*, Augsburg. "We are closely bound to England, our Mother Country; but it is not only with the bonds of love, rather with the chains of borrowed money,—chains which become more oppressive every year. The profit derived in England from the Australian Colonies is enormous. In England, 3 per cent., or at the most 3½ per cent., is paid on capital borrowed on good security. The Australian banks raise money in England at 4½ to 5½ per cent. and lend it at 6 to 8 per cent. These banks hold about 525 million dollars deposits. The largest part of this money is owned by England, which receives over 25 millions annually in interest. The banks pay, on an average, 11 per cent. annual dividends. This means another 12 million dollars for England. The Australian Government owes nearly 300 millions to England, which means that the mother gets another 45 millions a year. Thus, England receives 87 millions a year from Australia, not counting the debts of the cities. If we were not first among the producing nations of the earth, we could not stand it. England owns us, and we are only laborers in her service. It is no wonder that poverty and discontent are increasing. Our population is a little more than four millions. Australia is therefore the most heavily loaded with debt of all countries in the world: for of those four million inhabitants not more than one million produce anything."

—Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

Asiatic Superstition.—The following instance of the almost incredible superstition, ignorance, and credulity of the Eastern people is related by *The Observer*, Bangkok, Siam:

A Buddhist priest at Bau-Hua-Kra-boi, near Sapatome, pretended that he had it in his power to make people invulnerable by tattooing them. Great numbers came to profit by his art, and he amassed considerable wealth from his deluded patients. Among these was a man named Dang, who invited a number of his acquaintance to witness a test of the charm, and in their presence placed a loaded gun to his mouth, pulling the trigger with his toe. *The Observer* describes the result of the experiment with the graphic but pathetic sentence: "His mother cooks for one less now!"

Chili and Peru.—There is some danger that the friendly relation, which prevailed between Chili and Peru since the last war, will be put to a critical test this year. *The Star and Herald*, Panama, says: "By the Treaty of Ancon, which crowned in 1883 the defeat of the Peruvians, it was agreed that the Provinces of Tacna and Arica should remain under the rule of Chili ten years, and that in 1894 a plebiscite should be taken by which the people of those provinces would vote whether they wanted to remain Chilians or become again Peruvians. The country in favor of which the plebiscite should result was to pay \$10,000,000 to its rival. It seems that Peru fears that, as the vote is to be taken under the supervision of the Chilian authorities in the two provinces, it will be favorable to Chili. The Chambers at Lima are inclined to propose an arrangement which would save the national honor of Peru, and by which Chili, in return for a certain compensation, would consent to have the plebiscite held in Tacna and a small portion of Arica, under the supervision of Peruvian officials."

The South American Journal, London, a paper usually well informed on all matters pertaining to Spanish America, confirms this report, and adds that the settlement of the question has been postponed until October.

HOME-SECRETARY ASQUITH has positively refused to order the release of Mrs. Maybrick, who is serving a life-sentence in Woking Prison, for murdering her husband, or even to reopen her case for the purpose of introducing new evidence. Mr. Asquith has personally refused to examine the signers of seven affidavits attesting their personal knowledge that Mr. Maybrick was addicted to the use of morphine and arsenic. The signers of these affidavits will attempt to raise the question in Parliament.

NOTES.

THE International Miners' Congress, which is at present holding its sittings at Berlin, is the scene of a struggle between the Socialists and the Trade-Unionists. The English delegates object to giving the Conference a revolutionary character, and they are upheld by some of the Germans. One of the latter, named Wallstein, declared that he had been delegated by the Christian and Monarchic majority of the German miners. He and his friends, he declared, shared the views of the English delegates. In common with the English, he and his friends desired peaceful and legal reform of the condition of the miners, and he protested against the Socialists ruling the International Congress. This speech created a tremendous uproar. The Socialist delegates endeavored to howl Wallstein down, but without success. Singer, Liebknecht, and others repeatedly interrupted him and tried to induce him to withdraw from the Congress, but he steadfastly refused and continued his speech to the end. Ex-Deputy Defuisseaux, a Belgian delegate, has been ordered to leave Germany. This action of the German Government is severely criticized by the Radical press, as M. Defuisseaux is said to be rather moderate in his views.

AN instance of the increasing popularity of Emperor William in the Southern States of Germany is reported from Munich. A popular movement is in progress to erect a statue in honor of the Emperor as a mark of gratitude for his action in permitting the famous picture-gallery bequeathed to him by the late Count von Schack to remain in Munich. The Emperor's telegram to the municipal authorities informing them of his decision to allow the gallery to remain in Munich will be inscribed upon the statue.

SENHOR VIANNA DE LIMA, Brazilian Minister at Lisbon, has received instructions from his Government at Rio Janeiro to sever all diplomatic relations with the Government at Portugal and to withdraw from Lisbon. Count Paraty, the Portuguese Minister at Rio Janeiro, has received his passports from President Peixoto. The cause of this is the alleged assistance given to the rebels during the late revolution. It is feared that a war between Brazil and Portugal may break out. Portugal's position is upheld by the entire Press of that country, and the Congress of Brazil has unanimously approved of President Peixoto's action.

GREAT excitement prevails in Germany on account of the conviction of the nine editors prosecuted for libeling the police of Berlin. Even such loyal publications as the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, declare that Judge Brausewetter influenced the verdict. A new trial is demanded by nearly all National-Liberal, Progressist, Radical, and Socialist papers, who declare that the liberties of the Press are interfered with.

THE German Bimetallists are actively pushing their course, independent of the International Congress. Their agitation has prevented the Government from shelving the matter. The Imperial Currency Commission will reassemble on May 22, to consider the proposal of the Bimetallists that an international agreement for the free coinage of silver at the 15½ to 1 ratio be consummated as soon as possible, either with or without England.

RECTOR AHLWARDT, the violent Anti-Semite who supplied the newspapers last year with reading-matter during the dull season, has, upon his release from jail, resumed his attacks upon the Jews. His journal, the *Rundschau*, Berlin, gives some statistics concerning the enormous increase of the Hebrew population in Prussia. Berlin had 6,500 Hebrews in 1840, 30,000 in 1870, and 75,000 in 1890. The *Rundschau* asserts that 46 per cent. of all the houses in Berlin belong to Hebrews.

THE *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, regrets that America is about to retire from the joint control of the Samoan Islands. The paper repeats its assertion that Germany, as well as America, can gain neither honor nor advantages in Samoa. The majority of the Press in Germany nevertheless demand that German rights in Samoa should be strictly protected, and the Anti-Colonial Party has been forced to modify its expressions in the face of public opinion. The united squadron of German men-o'-war in the Pacific has been ordered to Samoa.

AT the instance of some influential Egyptians, a criminal indictment has been lodged in the Paris Appeal Court against Count Ferdinand de Lesseps and the early Directors of the Suez Canal, for embezzling money assigned for the construction of the canal, the defaults continuing until now. Several millions are said to be involved. The case is likely to raise issues as momentous as the Panama Canal scandal.

THE new French Law with regard to Church-buildings, by which the Government endeavors to withdraw all Church-property from exclusive administration by the curates, was recently denounced by some of the higher clergy, notably the Archbishop of Lyons, Monsignor Coullie. The Pope has now instructed the Bishops to accept without opposition the law empowering the wardens to control the administration of Church property.

PREMIER CRISPI has at last succeeded in getting the Military Budget passed before the Italian Chamber of Deputies, but by a majority of only nine votes. The Opposition are now throwing themselves into the struggle against Baron Sonnino's financial proposals. In the semi-official *Tribuna*, Rome, hints are thrown out of a coming dissolution of the House. The Government has nevertheless a number of modifications of the proposals which have been made with a view of settling the differences between the Ministry and the Budget Committee. The Ministers expressed confidence this morning that the division on the proposals would disclose a majority of fifty in favor of the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ETHICS OF DYNAMITE.

THIS is the title of an article by the Hon. Auberón Herbert in *The Contemporary Review*, London, May; but to guard against the possibility of the title being unproperly construed, the writer hastens, at the outset, to assure Mrs. Grundy that he is thoroughly orthodox in his views as to the employment of villainous dynamite in argument. Even as regards the dynamiter, although he considers him only as the half-automatic reaction from a bad system, endowed possibly with many excellent qualities, he, nevertheless, condemns *in toto* his method of serving his cause with such detestable weapons. The dynamiter is there, the logical product of the age which gave birth to him, and the ethics of the problem is involved in the relationship between cause and effect. It was necessary, says Mr. Herbert, it was written in the Sibylline Books, it was predestined of long ago, that the dynamiter should appear upon the world's stage; it was inherent in the order of things that the offense should come; and—we may add, as of old—woe to them through whom the offense cometh! How could you build up these lawless, irresponsible, all-grasping Governments, and not expect to see some dark shadows, some grotesque imitations, some terrible caricatures begotten of them? How could you deify Force in one form, before the eyes of all men, and not expect, sooner or later, to see other deifications set up at its side? And now that, at last, in the fulness of time, the thing which was to be is among us, the rival Force-deity has appeared and is fighting for his throne, it is hard to restrain a somewhat bitter smile, as Europe looks on in utter bewilderment at what is to it a very ugly, as well as a very unaccountable, phenomenon.

But in truth, the new deity is not in the least unaccountable. He is only too easy to account for. Both his moral and physical genesis lie at the door of the European Governments. In their different degrees, they are, nearly all of them, alike; for long years they have ploughed and sown and harrowed the soil; and lo! the crop is here. If any Government thought that it could indefinitely go on turning men and women into administration material, fastening its grip closer and closer on their property, their lives, their beliefs, until the chief purpose of human existence became—half-unconscious, perhaps—in the eyes of these governmentalists, to supply a State revenue out of blood and sweat, for the maintenance of the glory and grandeur of State officials, and to enable them to carry on the exciting game of war with other Governments—if they thought that this life of the Gods, ruling at their ease in the empyrean, would flow on forever in a happy and unbroken stream; that nations, made of living men and women, might be turned wholesale into low forms of Government property, without some strange phenomena, without some startling products and reactions breaking through the calm of the surface, we can only say of them that, true as ever to the bureaucratic tradition, they were not in contact with the realities of flesh and blood, but were—to use an old phrase of Mr. Gladstone—living up in a balloon.

In old days, few questions were raised about power. The hurly-burly was universal. Whoever could get power exercised it, and those who could not submitted to those who had it. But in due course, the time came when, with many flourishes of trumpets, the people were invited to take part themselves in this thing called power, which after much shifting was determined by the philosophers to exist, by right, in the will of the majority. But what sort of a philosophical doctrine is this (it was retorted)—that numbers confer unlimited rights, that they take from some persons all rights over themselves and vest them in others? How can the rights of three men exceed the rights of two men? In what possible way can the rights of three men absorb the rights of two men, and make them as though they had never existed?

It must be frankly admitted that the last set—the liberty-philosophers—acted directly upon a small group of minds only; but the ferment of new ideas works in strange and unexpected ways. The State with its inexhaustible resources refused to consider these questions; still "the divinity that doth hedge" a State was shaken, and it began to be realized that it was not so much

a question of abstract right as of power. The State declined to reason with the Anarchist philosophers any further, and closed the argument with "I choose, and you must." Then it was, while the great mass of the modern world waked and slept, toiled and feasted, in their unconsciousness, that the pains of travail began, and a new thing, hideous and terrible, came to the birth. From that hour and thenceforth, the Governments of Europe were face to face with a rival who should dispute with them their rights and their powers: Unorganized power against organized power, the force of the minority against the force of the majority.

And so, concludes Mr. Herbert, if we are to go on meeting force by force, I venture to prophesy that there lies before us a bitter and an evil time. We may be quite sure that force-users will be force-begetters. The passions of men will rise higher and higher, and the authorized and unauthorized Governments—the Government of the majority and of written laws, and the Government of the minority and of dynamite—will enter upon their desperate struggle of which no living man can read the end.

—Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WOMAN AND LABOR.

PROFESSOR KARL PEARSON.

THERE are two, and, we might almost say, only two great problems of modern social life—they are the problem of Woman and the problem of Labor. Interwoven in a remarkable, and hardly yet fully appreciated manner, they are the ground-tones of modern thought. Vaguely expressed under ill-defined terms like the "emancipation of woman" and "Socialism," they are regarded, on the one hand, as the Scylla and Charybdis, by one or other of which, according to professors of social and political science, the vessel of the State is sure sooner or later to be wrecked; while, on the other hand, they are for a younger generation the sole motors in life, and the only party-cries which, in the last years of our century, can arouse enthusiasm, self-sacrifice, and a genuine freemasonry of class and sex.

It may seem strange to bracket Labor and Woman together in this way, and to look to them for the safety of democracy in the future, yet the bonds which unconsciously link them together are very close, and have been close through all history. Nor is the reason hard to seek: the status of woman and the status of labor are intimately associated with the laws of property. During the years of child-bearing and child-rearing, the woman, in any but the most primitive stages of civilization, in which she could gather fruit or dry roots or catch fish, without infringing the rights of property, must be dependent upon the owner of property for subsistence. She may indeed be the owner herself, or it may be that the group, or the commune, or an individual man, is the owner. In all these cases her status will be a different one, but the status of labor will be a different one too. The position of woman is in close correlation with that of labor, and both vary with the nature of ownership.

Even to-day, the parallelism is close, however little grasped. Both Labor and Woman are seeking to throw off the slavery arising from economic dependence; both desire equality of opportunity, yet have not fully recognized that this cannot be rendered possible save by unequal legislation. Both alike are in danger of underrating their special social functions, of disregarding the national importance of their peculiar activities, because they have been reared under a system which crushed their individualities in order to give a machine-like certainty to their activities. The woman has borne and reared children to her husband, and the laborer has delved and dug for the capitalist; and the too great emphasis laid on the relationship to an individual has sadly obscured the work to be done. Both Woman and Labor have been forced into narrow grooves where, no more than pins in a slot, could they grasp the essential value of their functions to the machine as a whole.

The mere "equality of opportunity" demanded by woman is as fallacious in her case as freedom of contract in the case of labor. The leaders of the movement may have felt conscious of their ability—granted equal educational and professional training—to at least hold their own with the average man; but they did not

stay to compare the needs, the capacity, the social function of the average woman with those of the average man. They fought against what they felt cramped their own individuality, regardless of the fact that the bulk of womankind had no share in their experiences. But the remarkable restlessness which expresses its needs in one narrow class of woman is by no means confined to that class. It is spread widely and deeply through all the strata of womankind, even if it has yet to be consciously formulated as a demand for far-reaching changes in the conditions under which women live and work. The freedom of entering any career where woman's capacity can be of service to society is only an offshoot of the greater problem of woman's emancipation. That problem is summed up in the words: How can woman follow sexual and maternal instincts? How can she do freely what she alone can do for society, and yet have full power to control her own special activities and develop her own individual life; in short, feel herself a free citizen of a free State?

From the social point of view, the question whether the woman has the brain or the arm of man is as purely idle as the question whether Jones or Robinson is intellectually or physically the superior. It is not merely the right, but the duty, and, for the middle-class woman, it is now becoming a necessity to contribute her quota to the fund of socially valuable labor; but to do this advantageously she wants something more than "equality of opportunity;" that alone, untempered by special protective legislation, must, under the fierce struggle of the competitive system, reduce her ultimately to a position like that of the woman of the hand-working classes.—*The Fortnightly Review, London, May.*
Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Shall Indian Princes Sit in the House of Lords?—In connection with the idea of Imperial Federation which has taken more or less hold in England, the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath ventilates in *The Nineteenth Century*, London, May, a proposal for the admission of some of the most distinguished natives of Hindustan to seats in the Upper House. The noble writer expresses the opinion that the appointment would be regarded as an honor, even by the most distinguished of the reigning princes of Hindustan. He thinks the presence of Eastern princes and magnates in the House of Lords would prove a valuable object-lesson to the people of England, and that the direct identification of India with the governing powers at home might be the means of awakening a genuine feeling of loyalty to the Crown and Empire among powerful and influential classes in Hindustan, some members of which at present, if not hostile, are indifferent, and not seldom discontented.

Russia in the International Market.—In the current number of *The Journal of Political Economy*, Chicago, Isaac A. Hourtwich draws some rather startling conclusions from the publications of the Statistical Bureau of the Russian Customs Department. What is called "the balance of trade" is truly in Russia's favor. The excess of exports over imports is 342,271,473 roubles, but nearly the whole of this excess goes to pay interest on the public debt. As this excess is made up almost entirely of cereals, large exports can hardly be construed to mean that Russia is the granary of the world. On the contrary, it is evidence that Russia sends away, not the surplus of her production of cereals, but the very sustenance of her people, as was disclosed years ago in the Russian Press. The surplus derived from the export of grain is, therefore, in great part, the tribute paid by the ruined Russian peasant to the foreign creditor of the Russian Imperial Treasury.

The Tyranny of Woman.—Under this head Mrs. Edmund Gosse contributes to *The New Review*, London, May, a paper reflecting doubt on woman's magnanimity, and asserting that the indisposition to play fair is woman's central failing in the game of life. It is only a sense of duty that prompts our fair critic to play Cassandra and to warn woman to guard against allowing a shadow to fall on her recently won lustrous fame. Man is very quiet now, but the quiet may be ominous. How would it be with us, she asks, if the men were suddenly to rise *en masse*, and pop the whole surging lot of us into convents and harems?

THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Stocks.

CONTINUED heavy gold-exports and a bearish market for stocks were the characteristic features of the week in Wall Street. The gold-exports of the week amount to nearly seven million dollars, indicating a continued withdrawal of foreign capital from investment in American securities, with no prospects of any present abatement of the drain. Confidence in American securities is shaken. Our treatment of the currency problem, our financial policy, the unsatisfactory condition of our railways, the general depression of business, and a further decline in wheat, are all suggestive of a contraction in values, which renders American stocks undesirable for investment. The hopeful view taken of the continued heavy gold-exports is that idle money is going abroad for investment, but the fact that there is an accumulation of thirty-two million pounds sterling in the Bank of England points rather to the conclusion above indicated. The condition is a serious one, for the competition of foreign capital being withdrawn there must follow a general shrinkage of prices which cannot be confined to Wall Street. The great slump of the week in Wall Street has been in Sugar Refining, which, after having been hoisted up to 110 a week or so ago, has declined to 98. But in this case it is clearly understood that the rise and fall are alike due to the manipulations of those who hold control of the stock and of the market. Another notable decline is in Manhattans, and this is ascribable in part to the competition of the surface lines, and in part to the rumor that the Governor had passed the Rapid-Transit Bill. For the rest, the bears have hammered away steadily upon both railway and industrial stocks, and with very considerable success.

The Strikes.

The strikes in the coal-trade still continue, very much to the advantage of the great operators, who are now disposing of their accumulated stocks at very profitable figures. Over-production is the necessary result of working at full power, and the strike was admittedly forced upon the men to afford operators an opportunity of disposing of their surplus stocks to advantage. The miners recognize the fact, and will endeavor, in their settlement of the dispute, to stipulate not only for the re-establishment of the old rate of wages, but also for its maintenance for some definite period. The operators, however, have the whip-hand. They can afford to wait until stocks are absolutely exhausted, and by that time the operatives will be in such a state of exhaustion that they will be glad to get back to work at the old wages without insisting too strongly on conditions which the operators are unwilling to concede. A reduction in the hours of labor would appear to be the only remedy for the existing state of things. Meantime, while operators and operatives are discussing their difficulties, a large number of industrial concerns are embarrassed for want of coal. Numerous shut-downs are reported at Chicago, Wheeling, and elsewhere, the coal traffic on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad is said to be entirely suspended, and other railroads are reported to have laid off crews.

Trade.

The New York Herald draws attention to the trade figures of the Bureau of Statistics published last Tuesday, from which it gathers that the aggregate of our exports and imports during the past two years is below the level of six years ago, and shows a greater falling off than has ever occurred in any biennial period, except perhaps during the first two years of the Civil War. From June 30, 1892, to June 30, 1893, the decline was \$143,514,494, and judging from the official figures of the past ten months *The Herald* calculates that the decline for the current year will foot up to \$130,000,000 at least. This marks a very serious diminution of our foreign trade, the gravity of which is enhanced by the decline in the price of wheat, which must apparently be regarded as permanent, and even in the line of further decline. The enormous development of the wheat export trade from the Argentine Republic, during the last two or three years, must inevitably carry prices still lower. The American farmer, at any rate, has no protection from the competition of cheap foreign labor.

CHESS.

The Championship Match.



The fifteenth game of the Steinitz-Lasker match was played on Tuesday, May 15, and was one of the best contested of the series. It was won by most excellent play, and not by any gross errors of the loser.

The score:

FIFTEENTH GAME—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

LASKER.	STEINITZ.	LASKER.	STEINITZ.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	23 P—B 5	R—B 3
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	24 Q—R—Kt	Kt—R 5
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	25 Q—K 3	R—Q B 2
4 Kt—B 3	B—K 2	26 P—B 4	Kt—Kt 3
5 P—K 3	Castles.	27 B—Kt 3	R—K 2
6 B—Q 3	P—Q B 4	28 P—Q R 4	R—Q
7 Castles.	P x Q P	29 P—R 5	P—Q R 3
8 K P x P	P x P	30 B—R 4	Q—R 5
9 B x P	Q Kt—Q 2 (a)	31 P—Kt 3	Q—K 5
10 B—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 3	32 R—Q 2	Kt—B
11 B—Kt 5	B—Q 2	33 B—Q	Q—Kt 3
12 Q—Q 3	R—Q B	34 P—Q 5	R—K B 2
13 Kt—K 5	B—B 3	35 P—Q 6	Q—B 3
14 Kt x B	R x Kt	36 KR—QKt 2	P—K Kt 4
15 K R—Q	K Kt—Q 4	37 R x P	P x P
16 B x B	Kt x B	38 R x R	Q x R
17 B—B 2	Kt—Kt 3	39 P x P	Q—Kt 2 ch
18 Q—B 3	Kt—Q 4	40 K—R	Kt—Kt 3
19 B—K 4	Kt x Kt	41 Q—P ch	K—R
20 P x Kt	R—Kt 3 (b)	42 Q—K 3	R—K Kt
21 P—B 4	P—B 4	43 B—B 3	Kt—R 5
22 B—B 2	Q—B 3	44 B—Q 5	Resigns.

(a) To prevent White playing....P—Q 5, which he cannot do now because of the reply....Kt—Kt 3.

(b) If R—B 2, White could take Kt's pawn. But now should White take pawn, the reply is 21....Kt—R 5; 22. Q—K 4, P—B 4.

The sixteenth game was played on Thursday, May 17. Steinitz had decidedly the better of the game, and should have won; but Lasker laid a trap, into which the champion promptly fell on his 37th move.

The score:

SIXTEENTH GAME—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

STEINITZ.	LASKER.	STEINITZ.	LASKER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	29 B—K 4	R x Q P
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	30 B—B 3	Kt—B 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	31 K R—K	K—B 2
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	32 R—Kt	Kt x Kt P
5 Kt—K B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	33 R x Kt P	Kt—B 4
6 P—K 3	Castles.	34 R—Kt 7	R x R
7 P—B 5	Kt—K 5	35 P x R	R—Kt 5
8 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	36 R—Q B	Kt—Q 5
9 B x B	Q x B	37 K—Kt 2	R—Kt 7 ch
10 Kt—Q 2	Kt—K 3	38 K—Kt 3	R x Kt P
11 Kt—B 4	P—Q Kt 3	39 B x R	Kt—Kt 7
12 P—Q Kt 4	Kt—Q 4	40 K—B 3	Kt x R
13 Q—Q Kt	P—K B 4	41 K x P	Kt x P
14 Kt—K 5	P—Q R 4	42 K—Q 4	K—B 3
15 Kt—B 6	Q—K Kt 4	43 K—B 5	Kt—B 6
16 P—K R 4	Q—B 3	44 K—B 4	Kt x K 7
17 P x Kt P	P—B 5	45 K—Kt 5	Kt x P
18 Q x P	P x K P	46 K x P	Kt—Kt 3
19 P—B 3	B—Kt 2	47 P—R 5	Kt—B 5
20 P—Kt 5	B x Kt	48 B—B 3	K—B 4
21 P—B 2	P x P	49 K—Kt 4	P—K 4
22 B—Q 3	Q—R 2	50 B—Q 3	P—K 5
23 P—Kt 2	Q—R—B	51 B—B 3	K—K 6
24 R—Q B	R—Q B 2	52 B—B 3	K—Kt 4
25 Castles	K R—Q	53 K—B 2	K—R 5
26 P—B 4	Q—Kt 3	54 K—Q	K—Kt 6
27 Q x Q	P x Q	55 Resigns.	
28 B x P	Kt—K 2		

The seventeenth game was adjourned after six hours' play and fifty-one moves. Lasker had the move and opened with a Giuoco Piano. Steinitz defended skillfully and secured a favorable position as early as the twentieth move. A long struggle ensued, and the game was finally adjourned, Steinitz sealing his fifty-first move.

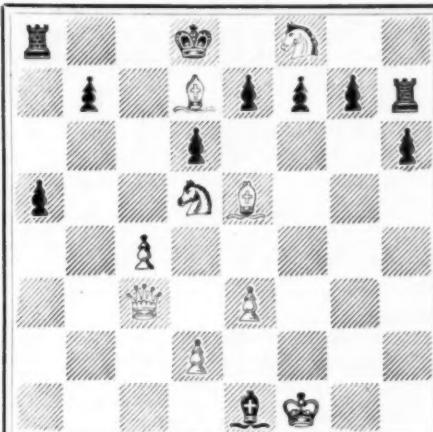
Play was resumed on Monday, May 21, and quickly ended. When Lasker saw that Steinitz had sealed the move 51....P—B 4, he resigned the game.

The score now reads: Lasker, 9; Steinitz, 4; drawn, 3.

On May 15, Steinitz was fifty-eight years old. A few of his personal friends in Montreal, in commemoration of the event, presented him with a silver-mounted walking-stick at the Cosmopolitan Club. The crook of the stick is beautifully decorated with miniature kings, rooks, and other chess-symbols, with an appropriate inscription.

In our problem, published last week, the white King was so badly smudged that it might be taken for the black King, so we give the problem again. We will acknowledge all correct solutions. You will find this a beautiful problem, well worth studying.

PROBLEM NO. 9.



White mates in three moves.

LEGAL.

Trial by a Jury of Eleven.

V. E. W., ASHEVILLE, N. C.—In *Legal News* of your issue of May 5, you state that it has only lately been decided in New York State that, in criminal cases, trial by a jury of eleven is illegal. You will find that this point was decided over thirty years ago in *Cancemi vs. The People*, 18 N. Y. 128."

We are obliged to our correspondent for his comment on the case mentioned. In the effort to be as brief as possible, we perhaps condensed our statement a little too much. We were, of course, familiar with the leading case of *Cancemi* in 18th New York. *Cancemi's* case, however, was murder-trial, in which the life of the accused was at stake. The utmost that can be said to have been decided by this case is that, in murder-trials, the accused has not the right to waive his privilege to be tried by twelve jurors, and that in such cases trial by eleven jurors is illegal. The court did, indeed, undertake to lay down a general rule for all criminal cases. The facts before them did not require them to lay down any such general rule, and so far the decision settles nothing. The case alluded to in THE DIGEST was a misdemeanor.

Copyright in Photographs.

The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York decided, in January last, that one who photographs an actress in her public character, free of charge, with the understanding that she is to have as many copies of the photograph as she desires, to do with as she may please, is the owner of the photograph and negative, and has the right to secure a copyright for his own exclusive benefit; and her right does not extend to making copies, or permitting others to do so, for her own benefit. Even if the photograph were taken under such circumstances as to give her an equitable interest in the photograph and copyright, she would have no authority to permit another to make copies for his own benefit, without consent in writing as required by the statute.

Affidavit by Telephone.

An attachment was obtained in an action brought in the City of New York for goods sold and delivered, on the ground that the defendants were non-residents, residing in the State of Maine. The affidavit on which the attachment was granted was sworn to by the plaintiff's attorney, upon information and belief, who stated that his belief was based upon statements of the plaintiff and the plaintiff's Boston attorney, "who have both talked to deponent this morning over the telephone from Boston." The Special Term of the Supreme Court vacated the attachment on the ground that

the affidavit was defective. The General Term reversed the order of the Special Term, and reinstated the attachment. The defendants appealed to the Court of Appeals, which, in April last, reversed the order of the General Term, and affirmed that of the Special Term, thus vacating the attachment. The Court of Appeals found the affidavit defective because it did not state that the affiant recognized the voice of those who spoke to him by telephone. The Court says: "There would be no objection to the information having been conveyed through the medium of the telephone if it had been made to appear that the affiant was acquainted with the plaintiff and recognized his voice, or if it had appeared in some satisfactory way that he knew it was the plaintiff who was speaking with him. None of these facts, however, was averred. There was absolutely nothing upon which the Judge could pass to show that it was the plaintiff who was speaking, and not some undisclosed person, who, in the plaintiff's name, furnished to the attorney the information made use of. The perfection to which the invention of the telephone has been brought has immensely facilitated the intercommunication of individuals at distant points; and, inasmuch as the voice of the speaker is heard in most, if not in all cases, the identification of the speaker should be possible. The very facility of communication and of identification permits, and therefore imposes a duty upon, the party who invokes judicial action upon the strength of information so received, to state his knowledge or his grounds for believing that it actually came from the party required to furnish it." (Murphy vs. Jack.)

Boycott Circulars.

In *Sinsheimer et al. vs. United Garment Workers of America*, the defendants issued circulars against plaintiffs to tradesmen in various cities, requesting the discontinuance of trade with the plaintiffs, who, it appears, formed part of a combination of clothing-manufacturers, having for its ostensible object protection from unjust claims upon the part of their operatives, with a secret purpose to break down, if possible, any organization made by operatives for the purpose of advancing wages and protecting themselves in their employment. The plaintiffs regarded the circulars as intended to boycott them, and asked for an injunction restraining the issue of the circulars. The General Term of the Supreme Court of New York, in the First Department, held that there was no ground for such injunction, the circulars being, under the circumstances, a legitimate weapon to be used in the warfare then going on between the two combinations.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

V. E. W., ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Is the statement in THE DIGEST of May 5th, that the following men were Israelites, true in each case? "In England, the Jew Disraeli; in France, Cremieux; in Italy, Mazzini; in Hungary, Kossuth, and in Germany, Marx."

Is the following statement true also? "Nearly all the heroes of the French Revolution were of Semitic descent: Robespierre, an Alsatian Jew, called Ruben; Danton, a Polish Jew, named Daniel; and Marat, a son of a bathmaker, called Moses son."

Our correspondent will have observed that the statements to which he alludes were reprinted from other journals. We reprint striking general statements of this kind without attempting to verify them, to do which would be impossible, in most cases, for want of time. In the present instance, we find on examination of dictionaries and encyclopedias that Disraeli, Cremieux, and Marx were of Hebrew descent, but not Mazzini or Kossuth. Robespierre, according to Larousse's *Dictionnaire Universelle*, was of Irish descent, and Marat of Spanish. There is no trace of a Jewish descent in Danton.

R. O. W., ATLANTA, GA.—Was there ever a political party in this country called the Silver Grays?

This term originated in the State of New York, and was applied to the conservative portion of the Whig party. At a political convention in that State, certain measures proposed not being agree-

able to many, they at once withdrew. As they left the meeting, it was observed that many were men whose locks were silvered by age, which drew forth the remark from some one present, "There go the silver grays!" They were the Conservatives of their day, and were opposed to the Wooly Heads.

J. H. P., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Will you please give a little sketch of John Oliver Hobbs (Mrs. Craigie) and if possible her picture, as I have tried hard to find it, and am not able to do so?

We are unable to give the information desired. Perhaps some of our readers can help the inquirer.

R. L. K. COLFAX, WASHINGTON.—Will you kindly enlighten me as to the definition of this phrase—"Fin de Siècle"? We were unable to find it in the dictionaries. Our definition is something like the following: "Latest of the Age," "Best of the Age," "Of the present Age."

Our correspondent did not look in the pearl of all dictionaries, the "Standard," which has been published to the end of the letter L. In that dictionary, he will find the following:

"Fin de Siècle. (F.) Literally, end of the century, befitting the close of the 19th century; up to date; an expression for that which is most progressive, novel in fashion, or advanced in ideas."

Current Events.

Monday, May 14.

The Tariff Bill is debated in the Senate; seven items on the chemical schedule disposed of. . . . District of Columbia business in the House. . . . The United States Supreme Court overrules the appeal in the case of McKane, the convicted Gravestend "boss." . . . The Commonwealers in Montana are sentenced to imprisonment for seizing a train.

Brazil withdraws her Legation from Lisbon, and sends the Portuguese Minister at Rio and his staff their passports; the aid extended to the rebels by Portugal is the cause of this rupture. . . . The International Congress of Miners opens in Berlin. . . . The Italian Chamber approves the War Budget by a majority of nine, after a stormy session. . . . Serious election riots take place in Newfoundland.

Tuesday, May 15.

The Senate disposes of eighteen paragraphs of the Tariff Bill. . . . The Naval Appropriation Bill is passed by the House. . . . Judge Miller denies the motion for a new trial for Coxey, Browne, and Jones. . . . Two thousand persons are made homeless by a fire in Boston, which destroys 175 buildings. . . . The miners, at the Cleveland convention, resolve to oppose any proposal to compromise.

The Brazilian Congress approves President Peixoto's action in severing diplomatic relations with Brazil; it is believed in Lisbon that the trouble will be amicably settled. . . . Nicaragua promises Minister Baker to bring Aguilas, the murderer of the American Wilson, to trial.

Wednesday, May 16.

In the Senate, fifteen paragraphs of the chemical schedule of the Tariff Bill disposed of; Senator Lodge offers a resolution for an inquiry into charges of attempts to bribe Senators to vote against the Tariff Bill, and the charge that the sugar schedule was drawn in return for campaign contributions to the Democratic Party. . . . The House considers the Agricultural Appropriation Bill; a Bill is introduced in the House to aid the Nicaragua Canal Company by the issue of \$70,000,000 of greenbacks.

Ambassador Bayard is said to have hinted to Great Britain that the United States wants to withdraw from the Berlin Agreement regarding Samoa; at Washington the report is doubted, but it is admitted that the Treaty is unsatisfactory. . . . Portugal asks England's good offices in bringing about a reconciliation with Brazil. . . . Central America is so tired of wars, that parties are said to be springing up in favor of a king government from outside. . . . Some three thousand London cab-drivers have struck against the owners' terms of hire.

Thursday, May 17.

In the Senate, a committee is appointed to investigate the alleged attempts at bribery and the Sugar Trust's campaign contributions; several paragraphs of the chemical schedule are voted on; Republicans filibuster several hours against a motion to take a recess instead of adjourning, and the motion is withdrawn. . . . The House passes the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. . . . Storms in the Northwest cause great damage.

The Coffee Habit

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. . . Coxeyites loot the houses of Chinese and Japanese on California ranches. . . . The Cleveland conference between the striking miners and operators comes to naught. . . . The Bering Sea fleet sails from Port Townsend.

English bishops issue an address against Welsh disestablishment. . . . Ex-Premier Giolitti is implicated in the Banca Romana scandal by testimony offered on the trial. . . . The International Congress of Miners is a unit in opposing the employment of women in mines.

Friday, May 18.

The Senate completes the debate on the chemical schedule, and the earthenware and glass schedules; the resolution for longer hours is agreed to. . . . The Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation Bill is considered in the House. . . . Vessels are wrecked and lives are lost in a fierce storm on Lake Michigan. . . . The miners decide to continue the strike. . . . Commonwealers are fined and imprisoned for seizing a Union Pacific train.

Bavaria's Upper House is ready to dethrone the mad King Otto. . . . The English delegates withdraw from the Miners' International Congress at Berlin after a disorderly session. . . . Bombs are found near the Imperial Palace in St. Petersburg, and many arrests are made.

Saturday, May 19.

Only the Senate in session; a little progress made on the Tariff Bill, and several minor matters disposed of. . . . The 18-inch armor-plate designed for the battleship Indiana was shattered by a shot from a 12-inch gun at the Indian Head Proving Grounds. . . . Commonwealers in Montana capture two trains of the Northern Pacific; the Frye contingent of the Army is in Cincinnati, suffering from hunger.

The French Chamber of Deputies rejects the Bill to abolish capital punishment and the Bill for private executions. . . . Sir William Harcourt believes that a dissolution of the British Parliament is imminent, and that general elections may take place in July. . . . Nicaragua's Cabinet has resigned.

Sunday, May 20.

Deputy marshals capture the Montana Commonwealers who seized a train the day before. . . . The Governor of Idaho appeals to Federal authorities to provide quarters for the Commonwealers under arrest in that State. . . . Governor Flower, of New York, vetoes the Bill for a Bi-Partisan Police Commission in New York City, on the ground that it is bad in principle and designed in the interest of party politics rather than public good.

Emile Henry, the French bomb-thrower, is executed in Paris. . . . The sentiment of the Federal States in Germany is against the repeal of the Anti-Jesuit Law.

FOREIGN BREVITIES.

BEGGAR: "Kind sir, pray give me a shilling for my six hungry children."

PASSER-BY: "Awfully sorry, but I'm not buying hungry children just now; I've got nine at home already."—*Moonshine, London*.

MAMMA: "Now, Hans, we must all give up something to help the good missionary to convert the heathens. What will you give?"

LITTLE HANS: "Soap, Mamma."—*Fliegende Blätter, Munich*.

TAILOR: "Surely you don't mean to say that you want this coat made with a padding between the shoulders?"

CUSTOMER: "Hush! I'm a member of the Cycling Club, and a candidate for its presidency."—*Journal Amusant, Paris*.

JOHNNY: "There's one curious thing about discovering places, that I don't understand."

TEACHER: "What is that?"

JOHNNY: "Take Bermuda for instance. It was discovered by a man named Bermudez, but how he stumbled on a place with a name like his own beats me!"—*Pick Me Up, London*.

SPINSTER: "How many dances will you give me to night, Captain Waxem?"

WAXEM: "None, I'm sorry to say. I have been told off by Mrs. Masham to dance with the girls who—er—won't be likely to get partners."—*Journal pour Rire, Paris*.

OFFICER'S SERVANT: "No, Miss, I didn't come from the Captain. I brought the flowers direct from the florist's!"

MISS HARDCASH: "And was there no message?"

OFFICER'S SERVANT: "Well, Miss, the florist said if the Captain didn't bring off that there rich marriage soon, he'd sue him in court."—*Funny Folks, London*.

CLARA: "I love everything that is grand and noble, majestic and beautiful."

FREDDY: "Thank you very much, Miss Clara, but—really—you—er—embarrass me."—*Fun, London*.

OFFICIOUS OLD LADY: "You naughty boy! Throwing a dead mouse at your Governess! You ought to be ashamed!"

HARDENED YOUNGSTER (who has never seen her before): "It's not half as bad as as what I saw you do last week!"

OFFICIOUS OLD LADY beats a hasty retreat. —*Punch, London*.

THE JUDGE: "Guiblard is sentenced to a fine of five francs for calling Monsieur le Baron an ass."

GUIBOLLARD: "But may I call an ass a Baron?"

THE JUDGE: "Certainly."

GUIBOLLARD (turning to complainant): "At your service, Monsieur le Baron!"—*Journal Amusant, Paris*.

HARDUPPE: "I have to pay my tailor to-morrow. If I should be a little short, will you assist me?"

GOLIGHTLY: "Certainly. I'll help you to throw the fellow downstairs."—*Lustige Blätter, Berlin*.

FRIEND: "You look much better, Miss Fatley. Who cured you of your stoutness?"

MISS FATLEY: "The veterinary surgeon. He ordered me to take my pug for a three hours' walk every day."—*Figaro, Vienna*.

MOTHER (to suitor): "No, I can never give you my daughter. I have quite made up my mind."

SUITOR: "Then I am doubly disappointed. I vowed that I would have a lovely wife and a young-looking mother-in-law."

MOTHER: "Well, er—you may call again. I may change my mind."—*Fliegende Blätter, Munich*.

SMITHSON: "I hear your last novel has already appeared in its sixth edition. How did you manage to become so phenomenally popular?"

BROWNJONES: "Very simply. I put a 'personal' in the papers saying that I was looking for a wife who is something like the heroine of my novel. Within two days the first edition was sold out."—*Fliegende Blätter, Munich*.

ON TWO CONTINENTS.

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